

Amid Day-to-Day Worries

Trip's Epochal Nature Overlooked by Israelis

By Henry Kamm

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (UPI).—While hundreds of journalists were waiting in the auditorium of the Jerusalem Theater for President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin to hold their news conference, two large television screens showed that at that moment Mr. Sadat and Golda Meir were holding a genial and animated conversation, he smoking at his pipe, she blowing cigarette smoke in his face. However, few of the journalists, who included most of those who have made the Arab-Israeli conflict their specialty, seemed to notice.

That may be the true measure of the importance of the three momentous days that came to an end with President Sadat's departure this afternoon. What began Saturday night, when the Egyptian leader's plane landed and he saluted the flag of the Zionist state while the Israeli army band played the Egyptian national anthem, has so revolutionized Arab-Israeli relations that what seemed most unthinkable less than a week ago passed nearly unnoticed today.

But the rapid adjustment to a historic change appears limited to foreign observers. Israelis follow political and diplomatic developments affecting their country largely on a daily basis, with the same immediate and personal concern with which worried parents scrutinize the fever graph of an ailing child. This apparent failure of the historical imagination is no doubt the result of nearly 30 years of national existence during which Israel has been threatened, or imagined itself threatened, with national extinction.

Varied Reactions

The Israeli public, by and large has been reacting to the Sadat visit on a daily basis—joyous from Thursday, when it was announced, through Saturday, when the President arrived in a cordial atmosphere; anxious yesterday, when Mr. Sadat's speech before the parliament restated the basic Arab demands for evacuation of the occupied territories and creation of a Palestinian national state, and more or less pleased today, when warmth exceeding even that of the welcome marked the Egyptian leader's departure rites.

"Here everything is glad," Yehuda Janion, a tailor who came here from Iran many years ago, said in a typical comment the morning after the visit was announced. "The word is good." He said this afternoon after Mr. Sadat said before departing that there should be no more wars. "But to speak is easy. Let us see."

What is true for a tailor of little formal education is equally—or perhaps even more—true for Israelis of Westernized background, including university-educated immigrants from the United States. It is likely to take Israelis a long time to realize fully that Mr. Sadat's visit was an epoch-making event in historical terms, not to be judged only in terms of immediate results, and that after it nothing can go back to where it was before.

for the Boeing with Egyptian markings landed Saturday. Israelis on the whole have not yet realized that in three days their state has come from nonrecognition by all Arab countries to de-facto recognition by the largest of them, with an explicit welcome by the leader of that country into the family of nations and an implicit self-criticism of the years in which Arab states pretended that Israel did not exist.

Facetious Viewpoint

Israel has heard, on its own territory, a statement of principle from that leader, who took prime responsibility for resorting to war four years ago, that war is excluded in his thinking as a means of settling the dispute over which so much blood has been shed.

The public here has seen those who have always vilified each other embrace in moments of emotion and, more importantly, listen seriously to each other as they put forth views that for decades they the listeners not only disagreed with but also considered anathema. To watch Mr. Sadat nod sympathetically while men and women with East European accents passionately argue the Zionist case, while remembering that in the Arab view these people are interlopers who have driven Arabs from their land, was startling. But few Israelis as yet show signs of realizing that.

Israelis complain that Mr. Sadat's speech was more of the same old Arab argument and they tend to overlook the fact of how startlingly new it is when Mr. Sadat says it from the rostrum of the Knesset, with a menorah in front of him and a large picture of Theodor Herzl in back. They do not yet seem to have seized on the fact—one instantly grasped by Arab opponents of the Sadat visit—that Mr. Sadat conferred implicit recognition on Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state by coming here, while even Israel's closest ally, the United States, withholds such recognition.

Tribute to Dead

To see Mr. Sadat study respectfully the exhibits at the memorial museum for Hitler's victims would have seemed absurdly unimaginable a week ago. But yesterday many Israelis appeared more concerned over whether their guest did or did not keep his head covered during that visit.

When prodded, Israelis tend reluctantly to agree that there may be something to seeing the Sadat visit in historical perspective. They point out, no doubt correctly, that even a profoundly changed historical situation offers no guarantee of peace and does not solve the essential issues under contention. They are aware of Arab hostility to Mr. Sadat and their own stubbornness in denying the demands that the Arabs consider fundamental.

They agree that Mr. Sadat may have brought about historic change, but to their eternal question, "Is it good for the Jews?" their answer continues to be worried and skeptical.



Golda Meir handing President Sadat a gift for his new granddaughter.

Mrs. Meir and Sadat Share Laugh About 'Old Lady'

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (AP).—In a burst of warmth, Golda Meir transcended with a few grandiloquent words the history of hatred between her people and Anwar Sadat's. "Marvelous, marvelous," the Egyptian President murmured as Mrs. Meir, 78, gave him a gift for his new granddaughter.

President Sadat's daughter, Noima, gave birth to a girl, who was named Jihan, while the Egyptian leader was praying yesterday at al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. Mrs. Meir, who directed Israel in its 1973 war against Egypt, had turned Mr. Sadat's meeting with Israeli Labor party members into the informal kind of meeting she used to hold with her cabinet when she was prime minister.

"The beginning that you made with such courage, the hope of peace, let us continue it so that all of us can live in peace, so even an old lady like me," and laughter interrupted her. "I have always said," interjected Mr. Sadat, recalling his contemptuous descriptions of Mrs. Meir.

"Yes, you always called me an old lady, Mr. Sadat," Mrs. Meir answered and then joined him in laughter.

The labor party members applauded the sight, unimaginable only a week ago—Golda Meir joking with Anwar Sadat.

"We never thought that at the first meeting we would come with pens to sign a peace treaty, but we always hoped we could come together face-to-face and discuss without mediators," she told him. "No matter how faithfully, how well, the report, it's not the same with mediators. As I listened to you last night, I realized that."

Mr. Sadat later paid tribute to Mrs. Meir. "The peace process that we have started since the 1973 war was really started by Mrs. Meir when we concluded the disengagement agreement," he said.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger shuttled between Jerusalem and Cairo as mediator in negotiations on the 1976 Sinai troop disengagement pact. At that point, the sides would not sit together.

Sadat Ends Trip, Pledges an End to Wars

(Continued from Page 1)

invited to pay a return visit to Cairo as had been expected. No reason was given for the omission, but it may have reflected a desire not to exacerbate the desire not to exacerbate the hostile reaction across the Arab world to Mr. Sadat's unprecedented trip to address the Knesset. The Israeli Prime Minister said at today's press conference that "I do understand the reasons why at this stage an invitation was not issued. I must say I do hope to visit Cairo."

Mr. Sadat said that his host had "the full right to come and address our parliament in Cairo. For certain reasons we have discussed together, we have postponed this issue for the future." Mr. Begin added that "I have the right. We postpone only the exercise of the right."

Despite the absence of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Egyptian leader was given the full panoply of ceremonial protocol throughout

his visit, as well as spontaneous ovations from jubilant Israelis on Jerusalem streets. The excitement of the weekend had not abated by the time Mr. Sadat made his emotional departure, with an Israeli military band playing the Egyptian anthem at the airport.

Along with the politicians and diplomats lined up to say farewell were Israel's two chief rabbis, Shlomo Goren and Ovadia Yosef. The U.S. ambassador, Samuel Lewis, told Mr. Sadat, "congratulations, Mr. President."

After shaking the scores of extended hands, Mr. Sadat said, "thanks for everything." When his Boeing 707 jetliner took off from Tel Aviv's Ben-Gurion Airport it was escorted by four Israeli fighters that had been circling overhead.

Although he shared the podium with Mr. Begin at the Knesset yesterday and the news conference today, Mr. Sadat clearly remained the center of the occasion. His movements and words in three short days have been reported throughout the world and Israeli television even broadcast his arrival in Cairo late this afternoon.

The average Israelis seemed startled by the physical and political risk that he took in coming to Jerusalem against the wishes of Arab allies. Even those who are unconvinced by his arguments here admitted that they were impressed by his eloquence and simplicity. By contrast, some pointed out Mr. Begin appeared nervous and even clumsy in delivering his remarks.

The Egyptian President, apparently aware of his new stature as peace maker, pointedly suggested today that the next dramatic initiative was up to the Israelis. At the news conference, Mr. Sadat expressed his hope that "we can keep the momentum to Geneva, and may God guide the steps of Premier Begin and the Knesset, because there is a great need for hard and drastic decisions."

I have already taken my share in my decision to come here and I shall be really looking forward to these decisions from Premier Begin and the Knesset."

Mr. Sadat's goal has been a new Middle East conference at Geneva, which all the Arab states, as well as the Palestinians, would attend with Israel. Despite his pledges of peace, Mr. Sadat has avoided giving any impression of separate peace negotiations with Israel.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin agreed that they would be working for new Geneva talks in "the very near future" but did not suggest a possible date.

Israelis Said to Shell S. Lebanon Targets

BEIRUT, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Israeli artillery units, backed by Lebanese rightist forces, pounded Palestinian and Lebanese leftist positions along the Lebanon-Israel border today, news correspondents in the region said.

Israel planes circled overhead during the shelling but did not attack. The shelling centered on the towns of Kibana and Rasayya al-Foukhar and injured three persons, the newsmen said.

At the Press Conference

Communiqué

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Here is the communiqué read by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and agreed upon in consultation with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, at the beginning of their joint press conference today.

In response to the sincere and courageous move by Presi-

dent Sadat and believing in the need to continue the dialogue along the lines agreed by both sides in the presentation of positions in the historic meeting in Jerusalem, and in order to enhance the prospect of this fruitful consummation of this

Statements

together. We have seen our people on the streets in the thousands, men and women and little children, and all of them greeting the President, taking him to their hearts.

Our children waved both flags, the Egyptian flag and the Israeli flag. I wish, with your permission, Mr. President, to express my sincere hope that the day is not too far when Egyptian children will wave the Israeli flag and the Egyptian flag.

This visit is a real success for both countries and for the cause of peace. And as we both, the President and I, do believe in divine providence, we pray, before the departure of the President and his party, we pray that the Almighty, that he give all of us the wisdom to continue in our efforts to bring peace to our nation, real peace, and so make sure that this region and all the nations dwelling here

Partial Text

dialogue... peace not only between Israel and Egypt, but all the other states. The key word is continuation. We agreed we are going to continue our dialogue, and ultimately out of it will come peace.

Q: How did you get the idea and who were the leaders who encouraged you in your decision to come to Israel? And when can I come with a football team to play in Cairo?

Mr. Sadat: For the first part, about this initiative and the time, my answer is this: It started before I started my last trip to Romania, Iran and Saudi Arabia. I didn't discuss it with anyone except my foreign minister and for sure our Security Council in Egypt. The whole situation needed action, the peace process needed momentum, and these are the motives behind this initiative.

Q: Arab hospitality is well known. Are you embarrassed about postponing Begin's invitation?

Mr. Begin: I'm not embarrassed. Mr. Sadat: With the Premier and the Knesset today and the Knesset parties we agreed upon the principle of security, but the meaning of security, we differ on it. I think through Geneva we can reach an agreement, and let us hope that what I have said already in Knesset, that the two slogans I want to share with you have no war after October (the 1973 Arab-Israeli war), and let us agree about security. I think those are the main issues, on hospitality—very, very, either I am an Arab and hospitable, or not. As I have said before, we discussed it and we agreed together to postpone it for the time being.

Mr. Begin: During the visit... a momentous agreement was achieved already—no more war, no more bloodshed, no more attacks and collaboration to avoid any event which may lead to such tragic developments. When I address directly the Egyptian people, let us give silent oath to each other:

Mr. Sadat: For the first time, yes. For the second time, yes. For the third time, yes. For the fourth time, yes. For the fifth time, yes. For the sixth time, yes. For the seventh time, yes. For the eighth time, yes. For the ninth time, yes. For the tenth time, yes. For the eleventh time, yes. For the twelfth time, yes. For the thirteenth time, yes. For the fourteenth time, yes. For the fifteenth time, yes. For the sixteenth time, yes. For the seventeenth time, yes. For the eighteenth time, yes. For the nineteenth time, yes. For the twentieth time, yes. For the twenty-first time, yes. For the twenty-second time, yes. For the twenty-third time, yes. For the twenty-fourth time, yes. For the twenty-fifth time, yes. For the twenty-sixth time, yes. For the twenty-seventh time, yes. For the twenty-eighth time, yes. For the twenty-ninth time, yes. For the thirtieth time, yes. For the thirty-first time, yes. For the thirty-second time, yes. For the thirty-third time, yes. For the thirty-fourth time, yes. For the thirty-fifth time, yes. For the thirty-sixth time, yes. For the thirty-seventh time, yes. For the thirty-eighth time, yes. For the thirty-ninth time, yes. For the fortieth time, yes. For the forty-first time, yes. For the forty-second time, yes. For the forty-third time, yes. For the forty-fourth time, yes. For the forty-fifth time, yes. For the forty-sixth time, yes. For the forty-seventh time, yes. For the forty-eighth time, yes. For the forty-ninth time, yes. For the fiftieth time, yes. For the fifty-first time, yes. For the fifty-second time, yes. For the fifty-third time, yes. For the fifty-fourth time, yes. For the fifty-fifth time, yes. For the fifty-sixth time, yes. For the fifty-seventh time, yes. For the fifty-eighth time, yes. For the fifty-ninth time, yes. For the sixtieth time, yes. For the sixty-first time, yes. For the sixty-second time, yes. For the sixty-third time, yes. For the sixty-fourth time, yes. For the sixty-fifth time, yes. For the sixty-sixth time, yes. For the sixty-seventh time, yes. For the sixty-eighth time, yes. For the sixty-ninth time, yes. For the seventieth time, yes. For the seventy-first time, yes. For the seventy-second time, yes. For the seventy-third time, yes. For the seventy-fourth time, yes. For the seventy-fifth time, yes. For the seventy-sixth time, yes. For the seventy-seventh time, yes. For the seventy-eighth time, yes. For the seventy-ninth time, yes. For the eightieth time, yes. For the eighty-first time, yes. For the eighty-second time, yes. For the eighty-third time, yes. For the eighty-fourth time, yes. For the eighty-fifth time, yes. For the eighty-sixth time, yes. For the eighty-seventh time, yes. For the eighty-eighth time, yes. For the eighty-ninth time, yes. For the ninetieth time, yes. For the ninety-first time, yes. For the ninety-second time, yes. For the ninety-third time, yes. For the ninety-fourth time, yes. For the ninety-fifth time, yes. For the ninety-sixth time, yes. For the ninety-seventh time, yes. For the ninety-eighth time, yes. For the ninety-ninth time, yes. For the hundredth time, yes.

Reaction to Sadat Trip May Change Alliances

(Continued from Page 1)

dering Israel, and was Egypt's ally in the 1973 war.

Mr. Sadat, in his address to the Israeli Knesset (parliament) yesterday, also called for Israeli withdrawal and creation of a Palestinian state. But Syria, the PLO and Arab radicals dismissed the calls as window dressing aimed at mollifying the storm of Arab attacks on the Sadat visit.

Syria, a host of Palestinian leaders, Libya, Iraq and Algeria interpreted the fact that Mr. Sadat had gone to Israel and addressed the parliament as amounting to formal recognition of a state with which the Arabs have fought four wars since 1948.

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne late yesterday phoned Mr. Assad in Damascus to express support of the Syrians' hard line on the Sadat visit.

the Damascus radio and Arab news agencies reported.

"Sadat has gone beyond the limits of reason," Mr. Boumedienne was quoted as telling the Syrian leader.

Stress on Damascus

Amid scathing Arab press opposition to Mr. Sadat as he returned home diplomats in Beirut said that the near future would prove how successful Arab and Palestinian radicals would be in converting the rhetorical attacks on Mr. Sadat into a cohesive alliance. Their success, the diplomats said, would depend on whether Syrian opposition to Mr. Sadat outlasted the impact of his visit to Israel.

"Damascus is the one to watch," a senior diplomat said. "The others have always wanted a rejection front."

A possible brake on such a move, the diplomat said, could be Jordan, which has voiced equal criticism of Mr. Sadat's individual peace initiative, and his harsh Arab critics.

George Habash, leader of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, yesterday called for a "wide progressive rejection" but reiterated PFLP rejection of a negotiated settlement with Israel.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Hakim Khaddam said after meet-

Empress Farah Jets Over Israel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Israel gave special permission last night for an aircraft carrying Iranian Empress Farah to pass through its airspace on a flight to Jordan, airport officials said here today.

They said that the pilot of the Boeing 707 called the Tel Aviv airport control tower seeking permission to fly over the Negev Desert to reach Aqaba airport before it closed at nightfall.

After the plane was identified and the Foreign Ministry was consulted, it was allowed to take the short-cut.

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Egyptian Visitor Lobbies in Tour of Kne

(Continued from Page 1)

rain Khatir and his wife, Nina, who gave Mr. Sadat a Nile-green rug woven in record time by members of a kibbutz, or cooperative. The rug was emblazoned with the dove of peace. At the airport, the last round

of public appearances took place in a short visit that was long on ceremony and fact and short on diary by the fact that the protocols were afforded the leader of a country with which Israel is at war.

Mr. Sadat played the part to perfection. He greeted a composed of the diplomats that a long line of Israeli

On the Israeli line, the deaconess of state po shattered a couple of it flecting some of the war had crept into the cona Sadat made during his stay in Israel.

"Ah, Moshe," Mr. Sad to Foreign Minister Moshe "On, Mr. Jerusalem," th

As he strode down the pet to his waiting plane t trip to Egypt—its psych distance from Israel shorte the man who governs I Sadat turned and said, " for everything, thanks for thing."

A few minutes later—hausted security men sig relief at the end of a dan visit that had been com cautious—the final anou the day appeared in the mering afternoon sky.

A plane bearing the "Arab Republic of Egypt" ed upward with an escort of Israeli fighter jets biddi farewell.

Jerusalem Explosion

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (UPI).—A boy was injured by an explosive charge that up in the Old City of Jeru while Egyptian President A Sadat was talking with I leaders' nearby, police s said.

هكذا نحن الان

British Officials

Young Describes Peace Plan for Rhodesia as Still Alive

NDON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Sir Ian Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said today that Anglo-American peace proposals for Rhodesia are "very alive and in being," the office said.

Young met for 1 1/2 hours with several officials, including Secretary of State Alexander Haig, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carver, Britain's resident commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, and others.

Talking with reporters after the meeting, Mr. Young said that more is happening toward a settlement in Rhodesia than appears on the surface. "Everybody's stalling for time," Young said. "You can't expect to speed up a settlement because it's their future."

Talking in Rhodesia, Mr. Young said he still believes "an internal settlement is not going to stop the fighting. The result would be to escalate the civil war."

Mr. Young said yesterday when he arrived that Lord Carver and Indian Gen. Prem Chand, the UN representative at the peace talks, had only just begun trying to settle the problem.

"A peace settlement is a step-by-step process which will take some time," Mr. Young said. "Lord Carver and Prem Chand will have to attend perhaps several rounds of talks."

Mr. Young said the white minority government and black nationalist leaders disagree about the security arrangements stipulated in the Anglo-American peace plan for the six-month interim period before power is handed over to a black majority government.

The Smith government refuses to disarm its armed forces and hand over security to nationalist guerrillas.

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UP TO HERE—Members of a Royal Air Force crash rescue team in protective gear direct foam spray at a gasoline fire in West Germany. These men have been sent to Britain to reinforce military fire units during the firemen's strike.

Victims Are Children

London Fire Kills Two as Strike Continues

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP).—Two children died in a London fire today, the eighth day of a national firemen's strike. Police, meanwhile, hunted an arsonist suspected of having started three fires in a London hospital in 24 hours.

The children, 6-year-old Sarah Mann and her 10-year-old brother, Tommy, perished in their East London home despite efforts by neighbors to put out the flames with buckets of water.

The fire started after a boiler exploded, said a spokesman, at the children's deaths raised to 18 the toll of fire-related fatalities since the unprecedented—but legal—strike began.

Authorities have insisted that none of the deaths could be blamed on the strike.

Twenty-five soldiers, some of the 10,000 young troops mobilized to fight the nation's fires when the strike began, put out a fire at London's big Midland Hospital before dawn.

They were aided by a team of Royal Air Force specialists and hospital staff.

Police reported it was the third fire at the hospital in 24 hours and launched a hunt with tracer dogs for an arsonist they suspect started all three blazes.

Police reported no casualties and said none of the 800 patients were evacuated. A spokesman said a youth spotted near the hospital during the fire ran away when challenged by a security officer.

Army fire fighters, most of whom got only a few days of training before the strike, yesterday contained a big blaze at a London warehouse that threatened to ignite 250,000 gallons of white spirit in storage tanks only yards from the blazing buildings.

A police spokesman described the fire as the biggest and potentially most dangerous fire in Britain since the firemen's walk-out began.

The U.S. link also has been strengthened by the presence of four U.S. oil companies—Exxon, Shell, Conoco and Chevron—each spending \$25 million for exploration this year.

Oil has been found in 13 of the 16 drilled holes and a refinery to be completed next year near Lake Chad will produce 1,500 barrels of oil a day, about 40 per cent more than Chad's needs.

But Western diplomats admit that U.S. interests in Chad are neither compelling nor significant. Events here are of far more interest to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who fears that Libya will use Chad as a stepping stone to pursue its declared policy of creating "progressive" Muslim states across northern Africa.

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Mrs. Gandhi Refuses to Appear at Inquiry

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21 (NYT).—Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today refused to appear before a judicial commission that is investigating her former government, maintaining that the inquiry is little more than "a platform for malicious political propaganda" against her.

"I feel that no useful purpose will be served by my participation in the proceedings," Mrs. Gandhi said in a 17-page statement that vigorously attacked the inquiry and the present government of India, and defended her own government's severe emergency rule during 1975 and last year.

The statement was read on her behalf in a crowded and well-guarded hearing room in a grand old building that used to be a maharajah's palace. Because Mrs. Gandhi had not told the authorities whether she was coming or not, scores of policemen had been posted outside. The nearby streets were closed to automobile traffic as crowds gathered to shout slogans for and against the 60-year-old former prime minister.

Former Chief Justice J.C. Shah, who is running the one-man commission of inquiry, has said that so far there is "no compulsion" on anyone to appear before him. But today, after Mrs. Gandhi's statement was read, he said that at a later stage in the investigation he might start issuing summonses.

Over the two months since the Shah hearings began, the witnesses, including a half-dozen former Cabinet ministers, have all appeared voluntarily, and most of them have been critical about one aspect or another of Mrs. Gandhi's government.

In her statement today, Mrs. Gandhi said that, because witnesses before the commission were not being cross-examined, they have "been free to make reckless statements with impunity," reflecting the political nature of the proceedings.

"Their entire thrust, with banner-headline reporting in the newspapers, and radio and television, has exposed me as the former prime minister, directly or indirectly, to a continuing process of political denigration and character assassination," she declared. "My reputation has been irreparably damaged."

De Gaulle's Action Cited

Defending her government's decision to declare a state of emergency in June of 1975, bringing in a stern authoritarian regime, Mrs. Gandhi compared it to Charles de Gaulle's establishment of the French Fifth Republic in 1958, and said:

"If the purpose of the inquiry is to check abuse of power in the future, it is equally imperative that the circumstances which created chaotic conditions in the nation before the emergency

Attacks Investigation

should also be inquired into and not allowed to be repeated.

"For two years preceding the emergency, the country was in the grip of grave crisis. The economic situation had deteriorated. Freedom of speech and expression were used to spread hatred and parochial regional sentiments. Noble institutions of learning were turned into hotbeds of political intrigue. Public property was destroyed at the slightest excuse."

As she has done previously, Mrs. Gandhi today expressed "regret for any unjust harshness caused to any individual" during the emergency rule, which ended with her electoral defeat in March, and she said:

"I assume full constitutional and political responsibility for actions of the government which I had the privilege to lead."

But, she said, "It must be borne in mind that it would be impossible for a democratically elected government to function effectively if it is to live under the fear of politically inspired inquisitorial proceedings against its policies and decisions by a subsequent government."

Although declining to appear before the Shah commission in person, Mrs. Gandhi did address herself to the specific subjects that it had said it wanted to question her about, and she said, in general, that she had only been acting for the good of the country.

For example, her selection of a governor for the Reserve Bank of India, an appointment previous witnesses had described as political, was based solely on his being "the most suitable person" for the job, Mrs. Gandhi said.

She defended what previous witnesses had called the harassment of officials on the grounds that she was fighting official corruption. And, in a characteristic pointed reply to charges made by her former industry minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimham, she said that Mr. P. V. himself had been under investigation on corruption charges.

The statement was laced with accusations of wrongdoing by the present government, repeated implying that the way she had run India was no worse. Referring to Prime Minister Morarji Desai, she said that the Delhi magistrate who released Mrs. Gandhi after she had been arrested on corruption charges said:

"Never before in the history of this country has any prime minister sought to influence the course of justice by candidating a court and showing utter disregard to the law of contempt."

Anti German Attacks

PARIS, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Two Volkswagen garages and a German tourist bus were damaged in separate stoning attacks in Paris during the night in apparent protests against France's extradition to West Germany last week of leftist lawyer Klaus Croissant. No one was hurt.

De Gaulle's Action Cited

Defending her government's decision to declare a state of emergency in June of 1975, bringing in a stern authoritarian regime, Mrs. Gandhi compared it to Charles de Gaulle's establishment of the French Fifth Republic in 1958, and said:

"If the purpose of the inquiry is to check abuse of power in the future, it is equally imperative that the circumstances which created chaotic conditions in the nation before the emergency

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INTERNATIONAL CONTINENTAL HOTELS

Uranium in Greenland

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21 (AP).—Recent test drillings have indicated the presence of what is known as the known uranium deposits in southern Greenland, a total of 15,700 tons, according to a Danish government survey.

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Southern GOP Leaders Try to Widen Base

The viewpoints of Mr. Connelly and Rep. Beard illustrated dramatically a political dilemma for Southern Republicans as they approach a crucial congressional

Three years ago Republicans in the 11 states of the old Confederacy lost 30 per cent of their seats in state legislatures and 20 per

A bicyclist rolls to the top of a rise during a fine fall day near Upperdale, Va.

Quebec Party Backs 'Renewed Federalism'

represented in the 10 provincial legislatures and in the federal House of Commons. The draft

The next important step for the

Rightists in Portugal Begin Campaign Against President

According to one calculation, Portugal's foreign debt could reach \$6.45 billion by the end of next year, or 31 per cent of its gross national product. A visit-

inner, Mr. Sullivan quickly added Gen. Eanes to his list of enemies by leaking to loyal newspapers in Oporto allegations that the President was conspiring to install a "Peruvian" or "Yugoslavian" ruler.

Mr. Sa Carneiro, who is likely to supplant Mr. Soares as Premier, appears to be calculating that public opinion is moving the right and that he may ride this tide to power, perhaps at the expense of the generals who are impatient with Gen. Eurico's strict constitutionalism.

Program to Impede Phone Eavesdropping

The two officials declined to make any precise estimate of the extent of the eavesdropping on the U.S. telephone system. But

strong national pride of the Greeks, charging that the coun-

If they do not succeed in pushing the country to the point of voting to rest the fears of Greece's essentially conservative electorate, polarization will increase, observers here feel, and will push the country to the kind of political unrest that exists in such countries as Italy and Portugal.

Caramanlis Wins, Left Gair

cent of the vote, within a fraction of a point of the final figure.

Canny Speaker

A canny speaker, Mr. Papan-dreu repeatedly appealed to the strong national pride of the Greeks, charging that the coun-

If they do not succeed in pushing the country to the point of voting to rest the fears of Greece's essentially conservative electorate, polarization will increase, observers here feel, and will push the country to the kind of political unrest that exists in such countries as Italy and Portugal.

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News Analysis

End to Ulster Political Violence a Possibility

By Roy Reed

BELFAST (NYT)—Almost every day brings new evidence of a return to normal life in scarred, weary Northern Ireland. Many are saying cautiously that the end of the violence may be in sight—if not this year, maybe next.

But while violence is gradually declining, political dissatisfaction is growing. Politically interested persons on both sides, Catholic and Protestant, are increasingly frustrated by the stalemate that keeps the province controlled by London and denies all but perfunctory power to local people.

The dissatisfaction is more intense among Catholics because they say they see signs of what could become a drift back toward domination by the two-thirds Protestant majority.

To block such a drift, the Catholic minority and the Catholic-dominated government of the Irish Republic to the south have increased pressure on the British government to force the North's Protestants into some form of power-sharing with the Catholics.

The British are preparing for a new round of interparty talks in Northern Ireland, perhaps partly in response to that pressure. The negotiators reportedly will consider an interim step toward restoring the provincial government, maybe the establishment of a council with limited administrative powers but no legislative function. All sides are skeptical at this point.

The Catholics are also fearful on another front. Much of the religious discrimination that sparked the 1969 civil-rights movement has been abolished, but they fear that their gains may be eroded by what they see as a sinister transfer of law-enforcement power.

As violence has diminished, the British Army has been steadily shifting responsibility for security to the local police, known as the Royal Ulster Constabulary. Some responsibility also has been assumed by a part-time civilian corps known as the Ulster Defense Regiment.

Both the police and the UDR are overwhelmingly Protestant. Catholics say the UDR has been infiltrated by terrorists from Protestant paramilitary organizations.

Even as moderate a Catholic leader as John Hume, the deputy leader of the predominantly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party, calls the shift in policing power "ulsterization." Among Catholics, that is a term of opprobrium. It signifies Protestant control.

"There is a traditional antipathy to the RUC in the Catholic community," Mr. Hume said of the constabulary in a recent interview at Londonderry. "Following can be effective only when there is agreement on how the state is to be run."

The uneasiness over the new policing arrangement is a measure of the continuing dissatisfaction among the Catholic minority in this section of the island. Many Catholics on both sides of the border still hope for the eventual reunification of the North with the republic—a solution that would horrify Northern Protestants, who would then be outnumbered by Catholics.

Continuing Role

The solidity of the conviction of both sides and the mutual fear of submitting to a government controlled by the opposition leads some observers to advocate an indefinite continuation of direct rule by Britain.

One such observer is Sen. Conor Cruise O'Brien of Dublin, a long-time scholar and politician who has written extensively on the Irish question. He said in a speech in London recently that continued direct rule was "the nearest thing to a satisfactory solution which is available in our time."

He said the Protestants found it tolerable because it maintained the tie to Britain that they want and the Catholics found it tolerable because it prevented Protestant domination in the province. The reduction in violence has led to renewed speculation, mainly abroad, that the British are getting ready to withdraw from Northern Ireland. Roy Mason, the British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, made a cheerful speech on the improved security and said that if it continued he might send more British troops back to England.

The troop level has been periodically reduced since 1972, when there were 21,200 soldiers in the province. There are now 14,000. There is virtually no feeling here that any of this signals a British intention to withdraw. British officials are quite firm on the point and local politicians say they believe them.

Even the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which has as its main goal British withdrawal, has no hope of it any time soon, according to its political friends.

Protestant Power

However, a subtle drift into renewed Protestant domination under the umbrella of direct British rule might be possible, and that is what Catholic leaders see happening.

Mr. Hume points to the parliamentary situation in London as part of his evidence. Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor party is a minority in the House of Commons and governs through a public pact with the smaller Liberal party. In addition, Catholic skeptics say, Labor has a silent agreement with a majority of the 10 Protestant MPs from Northern Ireland to give it a voting margin of safety.

Labor officials deny any collusion with the province's Unionist party members, but Labor has done little during the last year that might upset them. Indeed, Labor has indicated that it wants to give Northern Ireland more seats in Parliament, which would give Protestants a greater voice.

British officials have quietly dropped the term "power-sharing" from their vocabulary. It has become too "emotional," they say, Catholics see that as further evidence of drift.

The Belfast Telegraph reported recently that Protestants had quietly managed to take over a disproportionate share of local boards that have limited powers over education, housing and other matters—further indication of a Protestant resurgence.

In spite of all this, Protestants seem to be not much happier than Catholics over the political direction of the province.

Protestant political leaders say, for example, that Mr. Mason's interim step toward restored provincial government would result in a collection of councils and committees with very little power and that the whole idea is designed to keep them from getting

Dissidents in Krakow Report Police Raids

WARSAW, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Police in Krakow last night raided at least six apartments of leaders of the dissident Student Solidarity Committee, dissident sources said here today.

The police confiscated papers and typewriters, but detained no one, the sources said. At one apartment, about 120 dissidents were meeting during the search, which went on for more than seven hours, the sources said.



THE HEIGHT OF CAUTION—Walkers in the hills near San Salvatore, Switzerland, get the word: High heels will not be worn. One young woman ignores it.

another provincial parliament with genuine power-dominated, of course, by Protestants.

Compromise Blocked

It is still an article of faith among many Protestants that they are the majority and therefore deserve to rule without Catholic interference. A few Protestant politicians who have suggested compromising with the Catholics have been rapidly undercut and accused of selling out by such right-wingers as the Rev. Ian Paisley.

That is a main reason that the Catholics and their friends in the southern government keep nagging the British to force the Protestants to accept a shared government.

As an observer in Dublin put it, "If we wait for the Protestant politicians to take the initiative, we'll still be waiting at the end of the century."

A result of the continued polarization is an almost complete lack of political movement. However, the climate for such movement undoubtedly is being improved by the reduction in violence.

Only 103 persons, including 39 British soldiers and other members of the security forces, have been killed this year. At most 300 were killed last year.

In 1972, the worst year of the present troubles, 488 were killed. The terrorists have virtually stopped retaliatory killing of civilians. Formerly, such revenge slayings accounted for much of the random violence.

Only recently the Ulster Defense Association and its military wing, the Ulster Freedom Fighters, reaffirmed the hard-line Protestants' disavowal of retaliatory killings.

On the other side, a spokesman for Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Republican movement that also includes the Provisional IRA, said in an interview that the Provisionals were pursuing the same policy. "Sectarian conflict is not the answer," he said.

He said that the Provisionals would concentrate instead on military targets—soldiers, policemen and the Ulster Defense Regiment volunteers.

Madeira Toll 129 Dead

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Hospital officials in Funchal said today they had made a mistake in the number of survivors of the crash yesterday of a Portuguese TAP Boeing 727 at Madeira. The correct figure is 35 survivors and 129 dead, officials said.

U.S. Agency Notes Risk in Gene Engineering

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—The National Institutes of Health (NIH) formally declared last week that there is a "small" risk, but a risk that "cannot be ignored," that experiments in genetic engineering will set loose new germs or biological poisons harmful to man.

It is also possible, the NIH said, that methods "similar to or derived from" this research "may in the future" be used to deliberately modify "complex organisms, including humans," by altering hereditary traits.

There is also, the NIH said, a theoretical but unproved possibility that the same techniques could be used to make new agents for biological warfare or sabotage.

The three assessments were included in the NIH's environmental impact statement on its safety guidelines, and, in effect, its support for continuing research on biology's newest advance: the "recombinant DNA" technology that joins genes of different organisms to make new or changed forms of life.

Possible Hazards

Although the NIH listed many "possible hazardous situations," its conclusion—prepared under the direction of Dr. Donald Fredrickson, the NIH director—was that it is important to continue with the research. The work is necessary, the NIH said, to assess the risks of such research and to learn to control it, and to learn its potential "for good and harm."

Because the NIH both acknowledges possible harm from the research and calls such dangers "speculative," "theoretical" and "unproven," the statement will probably be used to support arguments by both friends and critics of the new studies.

The report, in fact, includes a few acid statements by critics. Erwin Chargaff, professor emeritus of biochemistry at Columbia University, warns that "you cannot recall a new form of life."

The work is "bound to have evil results," he said, and "the future will curse us for it." Richard Goldstein of Harvard University, in an article reprinted in the report from the New England Journal of Medicine, said the research has "the potential for a new form of pollution, biologic pollution," and should proceed only on a limited basis, perhaps at a few isolated facilities.

Instead, as the statement showed, it is being done at several institutes of the NIH in Maryland, and in about 200 NIH-funded projects at universities. The report points out that the research was already going on in

But Endorses Research

many places when, in June of last year, the NIH issued guidelines to govern it in NIH-funded institutions—and to bar many experiments—for example, any to make bacteria or viruses more drug-resistant.

The statement acknowledges that the guidelines were issued before all possible effects were assessed and an impact statement issued under the National Environmental Policy Act. But if the NIH had waited, the report said, research would have continued and the escape of potentially hazardous organisms would have been much likelier.

Virtually all the research in the United States, about \$10 million worth this year, is being funded by the NIH. Some critics have said the NIH could easily have declared a moratorium by halting funding.

But the statement also said that research is proceeding in several nations, and that foreign scientists were in fact waiting for the NIH to take the lead in issuing safety rules.

Most of the research so far places genes from other organisms in a modified strain of E. coli. E. coli are bacteria that inhabit the human digestive tract, but it would be "virtually impossible" for the modified form to cause human disease, the statement said.

At the same time, it acknowledged that there are "few relevant experimental data" on what would happen if some future organisms, such as viruses, escape from laboratories, although the best current estimate is that the "level of risk" would be "extremely small."

As to some larger issues—such as future modification of man—the statement does not even try to deal with them since, it pointed out, they are not the subjects of the current research. Such issues,

it said, should be discussed in advisory bodies that were created by the recombinant control bills now bogged in Congress.

As to biological warfare, recombinant DNA, the NIH said, it is prohibited biological weapons conventions which the United States, among others, has signed.

Concorde Run To N.Y. Will Be Launched

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Two Concorde aircraft land here in quick succession tomorrow, inaugurating a series of flights to New York from London.

The first to touch down about 12:50 GMT, will be the Concorde from London, arriving at JFK airport.

Both services will be by a court order. A U.S. court of appeals ruled earlier that the airport's operations authority of New York, New Jersey, had no right to refuse to give it landing rights.

The Port Authority, which no longer believes that the plane, instead, would cause noise and other problems, said the Concorde would be able to land until 1985.

Each Concorde arriving will carry about 50 government and airline passengers, plus reporters and about equal number of paying passengers, the airlines said.

Nixon Used Federal Pay to Buy Taping Equipment, Golf Car

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon has used his \$150,000 yearly federal allotment to buy such diverse items as a luxury electric golf cart, tape recording equipment and a subscription to The Washington Post, two syndicated columnists have reported.

Columnists Martha M. Angle and Robert Walters said they got their figures from the General Services Administration under the Freedom of Information Act.

They emphasized that there was nothing anywhere in the figures to indicate "even a hint of scandal" in Mr. Nixon's expenditures.

Here are some of the things they found out: Mr. Nixon, whose disagreements with newspapers, legend, subscribes to The Los Angeles Times, the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, the San Diego Union, The New York Times and The Washington Post—the paper that won a Pulitzer Prize for its Watergate scandal revelations.

Although his White House taping system has been dismantled, Mr. Nixon, like thousands of other persons, purchased a tape recorder and a \$10 suction cup to hold telephone conversations.

An avid golfer, Mr. Nixon purchased two electric carts that cost more than \$2,000 each. The former president receives \$150,000 yearly for office expenses in transition funds provided by the Ford Administration.

In addition, he draws a \$66,000 yearly presidential pension and a \$35,000-a-year pension for his other government service.

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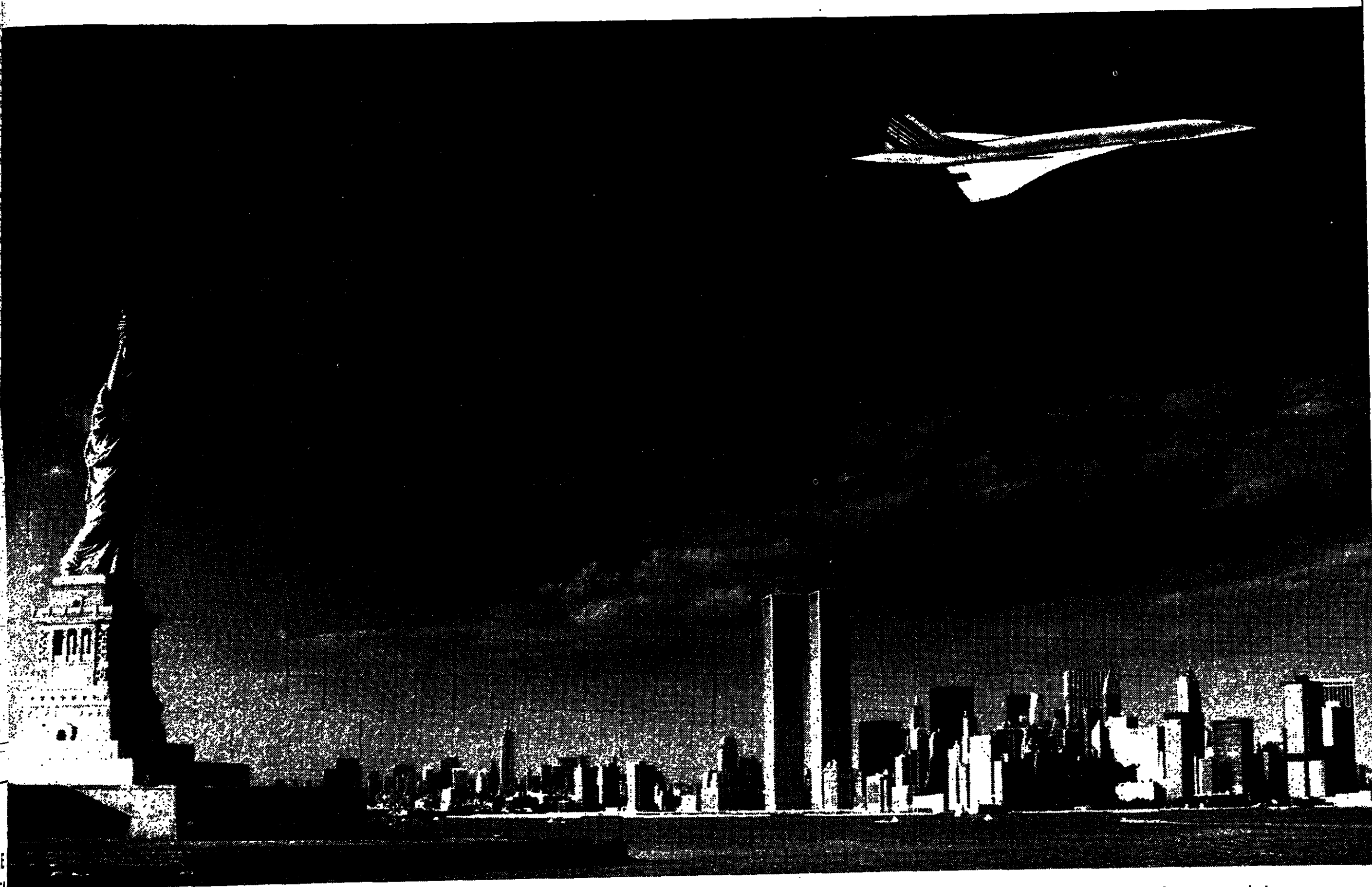
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Egypt and Israel on Display

Only the innocent and the cynical deny the value of ceremony, because the formality of manners suppresses the reality of selfishness. Where pain has destroyed innocence and where hope survives cynicism, as in the Middle East today, the traditions of civility embody wisdom itself.

Do not let go, therefore, of the images that television conveyed so dramatically yet fleetingly. The handshakes, the anthems, the saluting cannon and bugles, the prayers, the wreaths, the applauding assemblages—their denial has spilled as much blood as the denial of land. For the moment, they say more than words. President Sadat went to Jerusalem to demonstrate, and no longer merely to state, that the accepts Israel as a nation and as a neighbor. The Israelis received him in a manner calculated to demonstrate what words cannot yet express, that they are beginning to accept the fact of their acceptance. "At such a moment, there is no need to dwell on the continuing conflicts of language. Mr. Sadat did not journey to Jerusalem over a distance of light-years to refuse negotiation over a single inch, as he put it, of territory. Mr. Begin did not incur the diplomatic debts of the Egyptian gesture or the military risk of its failure merely to reassert an eternal connection of Jews, as he put it, with every hill they now occupy. The operative words of Sunday's speeches

in the Knesset were not substantive but procedural. This new opportunity for overcoming the hatred of generations will not recur and history will curse those who lose it, Mr. Sadat declared. The disagreements and dangers lurking behind the weekend's drama were clear to all from the start and whoever refuses open-ended negotiations assumes a fateful responsibility, Mr. Begin replied. The problem now, for the United States as well as the parties more directly involved, is to create the forums in which the negotiations and the gestures can continue. Only the boldest imagination could have foretold that the path to negotiation would pass through the Knesset before it ever reached Geneva. If the Sadat-Begin conversations now point in still other directions, they deserve to be encouraged. If they fail to translate gesture into bargaining process, the parties will need innovative assistance. And if the Soviet Union cannot bring itself to respect the promise of this encounter, it will need to be blocked from mischievous obstruction.

Peace in the Middle East turns on questions of sovereignty and security, which exist as much in the mind as on the ground. Neither has been achieved in battle. Neither can be imposed by outside forces. Both have been immeasurably advanced by ceremony.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

As Much as Could Be Expected

"A very great achievement . . . A return visit . . . We are resolved not to have any more wars . . . We agree that Palestinian Arabs should be represented at Geneva . . . We will continue the dialogue . . . The key word is continuation . . . We shall have President Carter with us in the next phase."

If you believe there is any hope for some breakthrough to end the 30-year conflict in the Middle East, what more could you have expected Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to say in his interview carried Sunday night on U.S. television, and with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat at his side? Nothing more, in our view, despite the inclination to look for "agreements" and to worry about a "let down" and "deflated" expectations. As Mr. Sadat said, "People will try to picture the whole thing as deflated." But our sense of it is that the extraordinary coming together of the President of Egypt and the Prime Minister of Israel in Jerusalem, at the Knesset and in their private talks, measurably inflates the prospect of real progress toward a Middle East settlement. They have agreed, both men indicated, on a way to proceed, which will include the other Arab states and U.S. diplomacy as well. And that is as much as could be expected.

The speeches in the Knesset could not have been anything other than startling points for the bargaining to come. They did not offer even the promise of a settlement or a peace treaty. But, uttered as they were in the context of the new psychology created by the Sadat visit, they marked the beginning of a deeper and more promising negotiating process.

Mr. Sadat, offering Israel acceptance in the region, made the standard Arab demand for a return of all territory lost in 1967 and declared this matter nonnegotiable. In interestingly general terms, he also called for Palestinian self-determination. Mr. Begin

declared in response that "everything" was negotiable and appealed for direct negotiations with Israel's other Arab neighbors and with "legitimate spokesmen" of Palestinian Arabs. And, unilaterally, he declared open Israel's Egyptian border. Each leader projected a dignity and a sense of history and, perhaps most important, a respect for the other's political circumstances befitting the uniqueness of the occasion.

It makes no sense to hold the two speeches up to the light, so to speak, looking for detailed points of agreement or disagreement, as though on the texts themselves falls the burden of establishing whether the mission "succeeded" or "failed." The texts are only indicative. Their significance lies less in content than in context: They are messages exchanged by two men who, we believe, are genuinely determined to exploit this unexpected turn in their region's tormented history. They are the words of two men who realize that, having gone this far, they can go back only at an unbearable cost to the welfare of their nations and to the common peace.

It is not by one visit, or even a reciprocal Begin visit, that the results of this new era will unfold. It is by the slow cumulative growth of a mutual respect and trust—a growth that can make possible steps and formulas scarcely conceivable before. We are curious as anyone to see what the next step will be. By what actual process will this initiative be sustained? Assuming the Israelis can give real momentum to negotiations, will the opposition to Mr. Sadat in the Arab world deter him from continuing his quest? And so on. It is foolish to expect the answers all at once and now. The answers will come, if they come at all, only as time ripens the relationship newly begun in Jerusalem.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Momentous Mideast Shift

President Sadat's mission, his penetration to the heart of the state of Israel, and his speech there Sunday mark such a momentous change in the settled patterns of Middle East conflict and diplomacy that their impact will be long lasting, and will reduce to small proportions whatever reaction, favorable or adverse, arises immediately from the worldwide audience. Those Arabs who reject the state of Israel will continue to do so, if not for ever then for the while. Israelis whose duty is to scan Arab pronouncements for changes of emphasis will apply that technique to Mr. Sadat's oration. But the occasion itself was of a quite different order from any exchange of opinion or any clash of arms that has happened since the state of Israel was founded.

Mr. Sadat is generally acknowledged to have taken his reputation, and possibly his life, in his hands. He is reported to have wanted a histrionic gesture. He was fearful for the Egyptian economy if the arms race was to be maintained. He was anxious to appeal to an audience in the United States that can strongly influence Israeli policy.

All those explanations are no doubt true; it is equally true, though, that his almost unthinkable act of addressing the Knesset has given the politics of the Middle East an entirely new pivot around which to turn. That would have been the case whatever he had chosen to say. But the speech itself was masterly. He did not, whatever his critics might say, betray a single Arab position that had not already been lost by Israel's very existence. He did not derogate by a word from the full demand for a restoration of Arab lands or from the rights, repeatedly asserted, of the Palestinians. There can be no argument, he told the Knesset, on either score. Yet to couple these requirements of peace with the language of peace is, if not a striking new turn in Arab methodology, at least a method of approach of which Israelis have heard little and never before from an Arab spokesman in their midst. "We welcome you among us with all sincerity," those words will grate over many a guerrilla's transistor; but they cannot now be unsaid and it needed a statesman to say them . . .

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

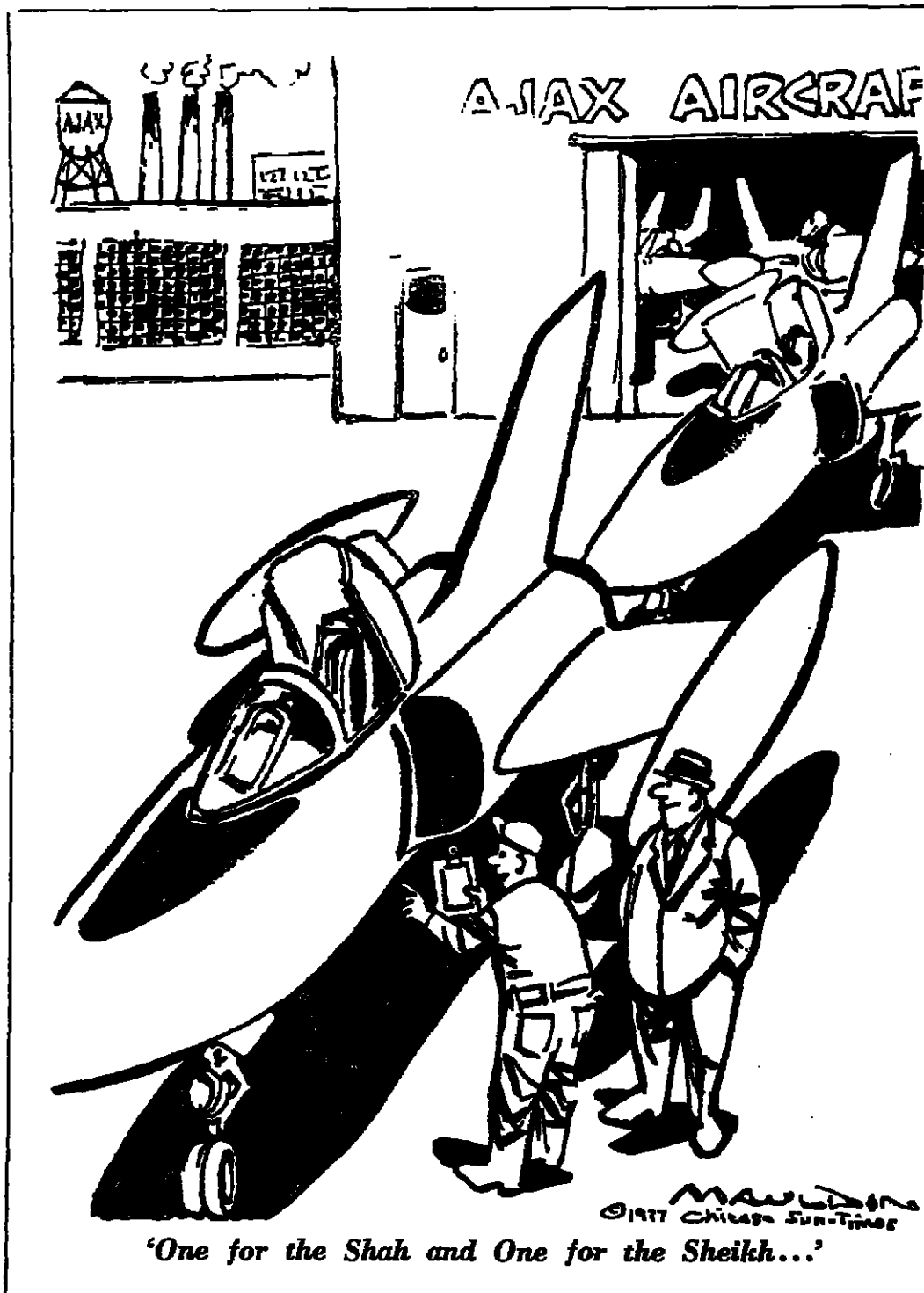
November 22, 1902

LONDON—The Daily Telegraph says: "There must be a good deal of give-and-take in South Africa before harmony is restored between the Boer and the Briton, and there will be no permanent peace until the Dutch members of the community realize—not only with their lips, but in their lives—that it is at least as blessed to give as to receive."

Fifty Years Ago

November 22, 1927

NEW YORK—Edward Alsworth Ross, professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin, gives the world only 60 years more before the "SRO" sign is hung out. This view is contained in his study of population problems, "Standing Room Only," published by the Century Co. To avoid a world catastrophe of overpopulation, he urges immediate backing of universal birth control.



The Perils of History

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The emotions of the event were even more powerful than expected. Many will have found tears in their eyes as they watched an Egyptian President arrive in Israel, and heard him tell the Knesset: "You would like to live with us in this region of the world, and I tell you in all honesty that we welcome you among us . . ."

Emotions matter. The symbolism was profound and encouraging. But there are immediate realities, too, and they cast a cold shadow over the extraordinary scene in the Knesset. To put it bluntly, there must be something concrete to show for this dramatic event, quickly, or the result may be to discourage moderation among the Arabs and further isolate Israel.

In those realistic terms, there was not a great deal of ground for hope at the end of the Knesset session. For Prime Minister Menachem Begin, responding to Anwar Sadat, had made an essentially uncompromising speech. He gave no hint of readiness to move toward the Arabs on the crucial questions of withdrawal from Israeli-occupied territory and recognition of Palestinian rights.

'Opportunity'

In a comment immediately afterward, Henry Kissinger properly tried to put the best possible face on the occasion. You would have to expect, he said, that both sides would restate their formal claims: "Whatever may have been said, I cannot believe that they will lose this historic opportunity."

But the whole point of the event was that President Sadat did more than restate old claims. He came to Israel, to Jerusalem. And there he said what a generation of Israelis and their friends around the world had longed to hear: "We have been rejecting you, and we had our reasons for that. Yes, we refused to meet you . . . but I wish to tell you today, and I proclaim to the whole world: We accept to live with you in a lasting and just peace."

Anyone who looked to Begin for a response commensurate to that gesture, in boldness or courage, had to be disappointed. The most encouraging statement that analysts found in his speech was that "everything is open to negotiation," and that was not new. Somehow, Begin did not seem to talk to the occasion: to the presence of Sadat in Jerusalem. His words failed to catch the hope so evident in the mood of Israel, in the faces caught by the television cameras in the Knesset, in the applause for President Sadat.

Lasting Value

Perhaps that is too discouraged a view; I hope so. Begin's private words may have been more forthcoming. In any event, what was said by both men is public should have lasting psychological value—in educating the political leaders and the people on each side of the Middle East conflict about the emotions on the other side.

Begin brought home in moving words the terrible reality of the Nazi holocaust. "This is what happened to us," he said, "when our homeland was taken from us." In 1939, Hitler promised to destroy the Jews in the event of war. "The entire world heard. No one came to save us . . . Therefore we have sworn an eternal vow, this entire genera-

tion, this generation of destruction: We shall never again place our nation in such danger."

After that experience, Begin said, Jews refused to follow advice that it "is not necessary to take such words seriously." He was evidently making an implied reference to the threats of the Palestine Liberation Organization to destroy Israel.

Sadat, for his part, told his audience some home truths about Arab feelings.

"Our national home for us is holy," he said, "exactly as the land of Moses, and we will not give up one inch of it . . . There will be no lasting peace with occupation of our land . . . There is no use not recognizing the Palestinian people and its own right to establish its homeland and its rights of return . . ."

"There is no happiness for people at the expense of other people."

For Begin and Israel generally, the great temptation is to exalt

in Sadat's visit and wish away his warnings about Arab feeling. That would be a dangerous delusion. Worse yet would be to think that Israel can deal with this understanding Arab leader and ignore the more difficult ones.

The very issues discussed in this extraordinary visit demonstrate the futility of trying to make separate terms with Egypt. Sadat carefully put no time frame on his expression of Arab demands. But it was clear that his acceptance of Israel as a good neighbor depended on a general settlement—and thus on Israel's accepting as at least an ultimate principle the basic Arab call for withdrawal from occupied territories.

Time might allow both sides to learn more deeply from this meeting. But alas there is no time. In weeks or even days, there will have to be some measure of concrete success or a growing sense of failure.

Hibernating French Communists

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

PARIS.—Although the gloom is naturally concealed at the fortress-like Communist party headquarters here, the inner mood of the party these days is one of beleaguered worry tinged with desperation.

The reason is not hard to find: The spectacular Communist decision to break its five-year union with the Socialist party of Francois Mitterrand has forced one of those 180-degree reversals that litter the Communist landscape back to the Russian Revolution.

Party leader Georges Marchais (actually a closet opponent of the party's decision to break the Union of the Left) had made Mitterrand the shining symbol of the Socialist-Communist union and its Common Program. Now Marchais's job is to convince disillusioned party cadres that Mitterrand is some sort of anti-Marxist, anti-worker traitor. These are the same cadres who were promised by Marchais for the past year that sweet victory awaited the Union of the Left in the election now scheduled for March, 1978.

'Siren Song'

"It is becoming clear that the leaders of the Socialist party have heard the siren song and are setting forth," Marchais told his Central Committee in a battle-cry speech last month. Setting forth where? For a new political union with "national and international forces opposed to genuine political change"—in other words, the hated bourgeois center—just as "the social democrats are managing the affairs of capitalism" in Britain, West Ger-

many, Austria, Portugal and other West European states.

The sin of the Mitterrand Socialists, says Marchais, is their refusal to agree to an economic revolution that includes full nationalization of major holding companies and their affiliates, a 50-per-cent increase in family allowances, a tax on capital and wealth, and worker elections of board chairman in nationalized companies.

The political dilemma of Marchais is profound. Even with a \$2-million kitty to hold the party cadres in line and whip up new members for the March election, can he justify sacrificing such other economic goals as higher minimum wages, agreed to by the Socialists, just because Mitterrand will not buy the whole new Communist package?

These other, lesser parts of the Common Program did indeed appear to be within reach before the September break of the Union of the Left. As of today, however, the prospect appears remote of either a healing of the breach or of enough informal Communist support for Socialist candidates in the election to give the Socialists control of a new minority government. Indeed, the reverse may occur: A Communist decision to cut key Socialist candidates in selected districts in the runoff (second) balloting, a process that could cost Mitterrand between 50 and 60 seats he would otherwise win.

Goals

In short, the economic goals for workers seem far from Marchais's mind today, even the goals that formed the Common Program before the Communists escalated their demands and forced a rupture of the left. The Communists' real goal may be more complex: to whittle down the fast-growing Socialist party, no matter how much the Communists damage themselves in the process, and then move into a rebuilding process of the left after the election.

That would mean hibernation time for the Communists for several years. But given the present preeminence within the left of Socialists over Communists—a

John Dornberg

From Munich:

Party congresses here are deadly serious affairs. So, no paper hats, please

MUNICH—Whereas U.S. political conventions tend to resemble folk festivals with distinct carnival accoutrements, and British conferences have been likened to tribal displays of strength, West German party congresses are invariably deadly serious affairs.

So, no paper hats, please.

Which should not be construed as a ban on paper, as last week's congress of West Germany's Social Democratic party (SPD) in Hamburg demonstrated only too well—36 tons of it merely to print the 5 million words collected in 841 advance motions collected in a volume as thick as a phone book. And that doesn't count speeches and resolutions from the rostrum and floor.

But beyond that, the SPD congress was more remarkable for what didn't happen than what did.

No acrimonious and divisive confrontations, no overt rebellion by the party's restive and frustrated left wing, and no significant changes in the SPD's 32-member Executive Committee.

Mirthless Days

When all had been said and written after five mirthless days, it was apparent that the Social Democrats, at least for the foreseeable future, are bent on demonstrating that more unites than divides them.

That was particularly the case as regards Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who seemed at least to have won the mind, if not necessarily the heart, of his party.

The rescue at Mogadishu and his cool-headed, pragmatic response to the terrorist threat were unquestionably key factors. To be sure, in being re-elected as one of the SPD's two vice-chairmen, he received 12 votes less—395 out of a possible 433—than at the last congress, whereas Willy Brandt picked up six additional supporters to return to his post as the party's chairman—413 votes in all.

Moreover, there were abundant words to suggest that the party's heart remains a distant prize, though Schmidt himself took every opportunity to reassure the delegates that "I am one of you." One position paper, drafted by one of the SPD's largest district organizations, asserted testily: "The transformation of the SPD's reform program from a committed reform platform to Realpolitik and crisis management is bound to lead to a crisis of identity for the party."

Social Democrats prefer thinkers to doers. But the majority, it seems, has recognized that reforms must be shelved as long as there remain crises to manage.

It was also apparent that Schmidt is learning that his power and position as head of a shaky coalition government (with

the Free Democrats) depend on the united support of the party. Conversely, it seems to be grudgingly accepting the fact that without a chancellor it would not exist at all.

The personal respect, partly which he enjoys cross-section of the electorate, regardless of affiliation, are the best of the only things which has going for it today.

Granted, there are a Social Democrats who pines for a Socialist theory to the ambrosia and who believe that should purity and reason by relinquishing the government and retreat opposition benches. But burg last week they were able largely for their own sake.

The motto of the congress: "Responsibility for Our that vein, the theme often seemed, was compromise."

Though one might have expected other issues such as economic rights, the economy, and Socialist employment to take up the potentially most divisive issue was the nation's nuclear energy policy. It was over this that various factions and warring their most significant promise.

Energy Needs

Schmidt and his action, backed by the SPD labor unions, maintain employment will mount power needs as nuclear power and the reactor industry is now seek more markets abroad.

The party's left wing, active to ecologists and public opposition to power, has militated for ban on research and plant construction.

Last week's compromise entails a partial moratorium on construction of new facilities while still Schmidt some options. Nuclear plants are to be operating and those under construction are to be completed. But no additional are to be planned or required energy can be instead from coal-fired installations and the radioactive waste disposal unsolved.

This formula is likely to bring peace within the through four crucial sessions scheduled next year what happens after that to be seen.

Toys With Ideology

There is a vociferous large ideological faction party which is trying to ideas of boiling and to "new left popular movement" coalition with environmental anti-nuclear citizens' groups.

Such a "greening of W. many" party, some opinion indicate might win up to 10 percent of the popular vote next election.

That a leftist-ecological would automatically the SPD to a permanent minority opposition in parliament is a thesis on which and by no means unanimous freed of the left, some might make the SPD atractive to voters of the and there is also the prospect that the "greening" of the SPD in a coalition meant.

Specter of Weimar

But for SPD veterans Brandt and Herbert Wehner septuagenarian Bundestag leader, the mere thought of the specter of Weimar Social Democrats were impotent by the rise of dependent Socialist party left.

Thus, Wehner warned only last week that splits kind in the party would doors of power in West Germany to the reactionary far right.

The threat, he said, is imminent, but explain party congresses here forewarn hats and allocate the for motions and resolutions. On the other hand, there were a few hats might be no threat.

WAVERLEY ROOT

East Coast Indians Put Taboo on Mussels

I was a boy in New England, the beaches I frequented were usually littered with narrow black shells, empty, which I supposed were mussels. But the idea that they were edible never entered my mind. I did not know anyone I knew or to whom I knew who ate them as food. The mussels on both sides of the Atlantic are the same, *Mytilus edulis*, but Europeans and Americans do not eat them as food. It is a reciprocal prejudice: *Mytilus edulis*, our clam, or steamer, also on both sides of the Atlantic, but Americans eat it, Europeans do not. These eating habits go back a long time: the kitchen middens on the east coast of Europe are full of mussel shells but contain no clam shells; on the west coast of America, they are full of clam shells, but contain no mussel shells.

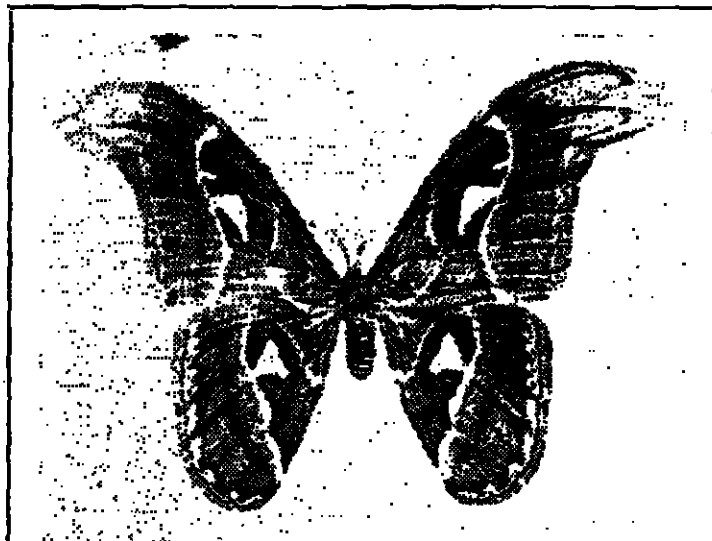
New on the hulls of sailing ships from Europe. It may not have existed there in prehistoric times, and when it did arrive would have been an unknown food, and hence suspect. As for *Mytilus edulis*, I do not know whether it existed in Europe in prehistoric times or not; in any case, it would have been a less likely hitchhiker on ship's bottoms than the mussel, lacking the latter's byssus—the beard of strong sticky hairs with which the mussel attaches itself to anything handy.

But since eating habits die hard, how did it happen that the first arrivals in America from Europe, finding their familiar mussel, did not continue to eat it there? They were all mussel eaters—the French in Canada, the Dutch in New Amsterdam, the English in New England. (We can ignore settlements farther south, for mussels prefer cold water; their range on America's Atlantic coast is from the Arctic to Cape Hatteras.)

Francis Higginson remarked in 1630 in his "New-Englands Plantation" on the abundance of mussels on the coast of Massachusetts, and as this was in a listing of that region's edible fish, we may assume that he looked upon them as food. The explanation usually given for the fact that early immigrants from Europe stopped eating mussels is that the Indians told them American mussels were poisonous and the Europeans took their word for it.

Suppose we turn from the Atlantic coast, where mussels were not toxic but the Indians were afraid of them, to the Pacific coast, where mussels were toxic, but the Indians ate them in great quantities. Nearly half the flesh foods consumed by prehistoric Pacific coast Indians, measured by weight (not including the weight of the shells), was provided by shellfish. Twenty-two different species were identified in a kitchen midden found on Catalina Island, dated at from 4000 to 3500 B.C. Two shellfish predominated—the abalone and the mussel. In the oldest levels of the deposit, abalones outnumbered mussels four to one; in the newest levels this ratio was reversed in favor of mussels. Archaeologists deduce that overfishing of the preferred abalone had reduced its numbers to such an extent that the Indians were obliged to shift to their second choice, the mussel.

The West Coast mussels were not new to them, as *Mytilus edulis* had been on the East Coast (it has recently been introduced to the Pacific coast too), but *Mytilus californianus*, a native, so the Indians had no reason to avoid it because of unfamiliarity, but they might have done so because it is dangerous in summer. Mussels are not edible along the West Coast from May through October. Once again, it is not the mussel itself which is poisonous, but it acts as a transmitter of poison from an outside source. As the water warms in spring, the plankton of the Pacific proliferates, especially a genus of dinoflagellates, *Gonyaulax*, which contains a powerful poison. This poison becomes concentrated in the



ATLAS MOTH—One of the specimens in the Smithsonian Institution's permanent "Splendors of Nature" exhibition which has just opened. The objects on display were chosen solely because they are natural beauties—watercolor-tinted scallop shells, iridescent blue butterflies, milky quartz, fluted giant clam shells. "These are what you would call gee-whiz objects," said Francis Hueber, a curator of the institution.

MUSIC IN BERLIN

Kiev Troupe Presents Opera in Grand Manner

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (IHT).—As part of East Germany's fraternal celebration of the Russian Revolution's 60th anniversary, the Ukrainian State Opera has come from Kiev for a four-day guest engagement in the German State Opera. That engagement opened last night with Modest Mussorgsky's rarely performed tragic opera "Khovanshchina."

The title, accent on the second syllable, derives from an ejaculation from Czar Peter. I when he received the news that Prince Ivan Khovansky had launched an uprising. The plot of the opera deals with intrigue and hugger-mugger between two noble clans scheming to take over the imperial crown, with additional complications added by a conservative, dissident religious sect known as the "Old Believers."

Mussorgsky worked almost nine years on "Khovanshchina," conceivably because of having attempted to crowd into one single three-act opera so many historical factors in such a hellishly intricate web of cross-connections. When he died in 1881, he still hadn't finished his task. And the version performed today we owe to Mussorgsky's devoted colleague Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov.

For his revisions of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," Rimsky-Korsakov deserves definitely limited credit, for he primarily attempted, in accord with the fashion of that day, to pretty up Mussorgsky's rough, hardie, barbaric work. For his work on "Khovanshchina," Rimsky deserves not only credit but gratitude, for in addition to completely orchestrating Mussorgsky's piano sketches, he also completed two acts and worked out genuinely necessary compositional revisions, such as changing keys to avoid monotonous tonality.

I shall watch with interest West Berlin critics' reactions to this guest engagement in East Berlin, for I strongly suspect that in general they will patronize it as old-fashioned, in comparison with their customary fare. Not for a long time, for instance, have Berliners, whether East or West, seen operatic sets which to such an extent tend toward actual construction than toward painted flats—to give it its old name, "scenery." Not for a long time, either, have we encountered operas whose acting so unashamedly incorporates so many truly grand gestures.

Well, judged by this performance, grand applies to this company's entire approach to opera, and anyone with a nostalgic yen for really grand opera in the manner of yesteryear will find plenty here to revel in. Don't expect such newfangled stuff as realistic sets and singing and this spectacular theatrical hokum wash over you and enjoy it.

I enjoyed it immensely. Most conscientious musicians take a Berlin debut seriously indeed, and these likable Ukrainians, preparing for this visit, had obviously rehearsed themselves as close to perfection as possible. Sigmund Trutshak conducts brilliantly, with electricity and absolute control. If Western audiences never even heard the name of these splendid singers—Vladimir Gritsyuk, Anatoly Kotcherga, Galina Tuftina, for example—write it off as Western audiences' loss.

Irina Molostova staged and Fedor Nirod designed this production. Lev Venediktov trained the magnificent chorus, which all by itself would have made the evening a memorable event.

DINING IN GREECE

A Trial Run of Dishes on Corfu

By Naomi Barry

IF YOU CITY (IHT).—The Greeks always had a word for the names of some of the dishes are no exception. Choules are in season from mid-early spring. One of the most delightful preparations of artichokes is la Polita, in the style of the polis, and the cultural city-state is established in ancient times.

far from the rudeness of taverna cooking as alpha is from omega, yet without straying from the simplicity indigenous to the country. Mostly it is intelligent attention to detail. Eggplant slices are sweetened with a 10-minute soak in salted water to which a few tablespoons of flour have been added. This both draws out the bitterness and prevents the eggplant from discoloring—and with an economy of time.

The following recipes have been worked out for Sarantos's classes. Artichokes à la Polita Serves 10 10 artichoke bottoms 200 grams carrots 200 grams potatoes 200 grams spring onions, finely chopped 20 shallots, peeled but left whole 1 clove garlic, finely chopped 4 tbs. chopped flat parsley 3 tbs. chopped fresh dill 1/4 cup flour 4 cups bouillon 3/4 cup olive oil Salt, pepper

Pare artichoke bottoms, leaving attached 1 and 1/2 inches of peeled stem. Soak in salted water to which is added flour and a little lemon juice. Pare carrots and potatoes to about same size as shallots. Sauté spring onions, shallots, dill, and garlic in oil until golden. Add 1/4 cup flour. Turn until it disappears. Pour on bouillon. Bring to boil. Arrange artichoke bottoms in baking pan, stems pointing up. Tuck in carrots. Pour over the bouillon with shallots and chopped onion. Cover pan with aluminum foil or dampened kitchen paper. Bake about one hour until artichokes are tender. Add potato balls. Simmer another 15 minutes until potatoes are soft. Serve at room temperature.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (IHT).—It is how New York Times movie critic Pauline Kael, in her review of Henry Winkler's "Sally Field," brings to mind picture theater all of the gloom of commercial television except canned laughter. Canby says, "Well, no other movie is perfect." It's about a demented veteran (Winkler) of "Reinhardt," a fellow who is to demonstrate the proposition that certified nuts have to live with their truth. He escapes from a hospital and takes a California. He meets Miss on the bus and she falls for him. This is "a somewhat more than just a bad film, frighteningly bad film because it could well be the definitive picture of mental illness. It deals in concepts so simple that their meaning would be obvious to the most mindless."

Encounters of the Third Kind, directed by Steven Spielberg, is the best—the most elaborate style science-fiction ever made," according to Canby. "It is work that is its narrative shape and means from those earlier but enhances them with looks like the latest development in movie and space technology." It starts out in Munich, with the arrival of a UFO both terrifies and enchants "homespun" people of the Theres include Roy Neary

Spasakopita Nikos Serves 8 to 10 2 kilos cleaned spinach 200 to 250 grams feta cheese 1 leek, finely chopped 180 grams spring onions, finely chopped 50 grams chopped fresh dill 15 grams chopped parsley 2 eggs 8 leaves filo pastry dough, which can be bought in Oriental specialty shops Melted butter Salt, pepper Blanch spinach. Drain well. Sauté onions and leek in a little butter and oil until golden. Mix together with spinach, crushed feta, parsley, dill, beaten eggs. Season to taste. Line square or oblong baking tin with four sheets of filo, brushing each leaf with melted butter. Spread on spinach mixture, topping with four more leaves of buttered filo. Pre-cut in squares or parallelograms. Bake in 350 degree oven, 20 to 25 minutes. If filo tends to burn, cover with aluminum foil. Serve warm or at room temperature.

IBM, the Computer and Education

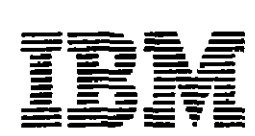
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
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(Continued on Page 12.)

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IN THE
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

Page 11

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1977

Fails to Get Japan Cut Trade Surplus

By William Chapman

Nov. 21 (WP).—A U.S. trade negotiator here today without success in getting Japan to agree to a target for cutting its trade surplus.

OECD a 1978 down

by Paul Lewis

Nov. 21 (NYT).—The administration expressed a pessimistic view today at the danger of a slowdown in the economy next year, which has been internationally for pulling the industrial nations out of the recession.

Japanese newspapers reported, however, that the government of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda had offered to consider lowering tariffs on some items, such as automobiles, which are deemed high by international standards.

U.S. negotiators had indicated that the Japanese do not take seriously the warning that a trade crisis is inevitable unless Japan opens its doors to more foreign imports.

Dollar Declines
TOKYO, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—The dollar continued its decline against the yen at the foreign exchange market here today, and share prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange fell to their lowest level of the year.

The dollar closed at 242.80 yen compared with 243.40 at the opening. At one stage it hit a record low of 242.10 yen.

The Bank of Japan bought an estimated \$200 million to support the U.S. currency, dealers said. The central bank has now purchased nearly \$1 billion this month to back the dollar.

The further rise in the value of the yen saw the stock market average plunge to the year's low of 4,829.23. The previous low of 4,826.52 was recorded on Nov. 17.

**Soviet Limits on Oil Sales
Driving Satellites to OPEC**
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (NYT).—The first concrete signs of a tightening of the supply of oil from the Soviet Union have begun to appear, according to officials, with the potential implications for the West still being debated.

The revelations add new fuel to the controversy sparked last April when the Central Intelligence Agency forecast that the Soviet Union and its satellites would become substantial importers of oil by the 1980s, a projection that was derided at the time as far too pessimistic.

Now, however, several U.S. oil companies report that Soviet satellites are being negotiated for supplies of Western oil, apparently as part of a Soviet decision not to increase shipments to its satellites.

"Even now, the Soviets have given notice to the Czechs and to the Poles that they must go out into the international market rather than relying upon the Soviet Union for increased supplies of petroleum," Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said in a speech recently.

According to a knowledgeable official, Mr. Schlesinger's remarks were based on information collected by the CIA, which also contends that the Soviets have issued a similar notice to East Germany.

In addition to discussions with Western oil companies, the satellites are believed to be making overtures to members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, particularly Iraq, which already supplies a modest amount of oil to the satellites.

In sending its satellites into the world oil market, the Soviet Union appears to be trying to husband its excess oil for export to the West as a means of acquiring needed hard currency reserves. Oil sales currently account for about 40 per cent of its export earnings, which are used to import needed food and technology.

The change in policy could have a substantial effect on its relations with the satellites. At present, they receive 1.2 million barrels of oil a day from the Soviet Union and only 340,000 barrels a day from the rest of the world.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW Likely to Raise Dividend

Volkswagen anticipates it will increase its dividend this year from the 5 deutsche marks per share paid last year. Although production abroad dropped 12 per cent in the first nine months of the year, output in domestic plants was up 9 per cent from the year-ago period. Worldwide sales hit 17.75 billion DM during the first nine months, an increase of 13 per cent from a year ago. Domestic sales were up 25 per cent to 7.37 billion DM and those abroad rose 5 per cent to 10.38 billion DM. Worldwide deliveries increased 23 per cent to 225,000. Despite an unfavorable exchange rate between the deutsche mark and the dollar, U.S. deliveries increased 23 per cent to 253,000 vehicles, VW notes. It anticipates that production at its new U.S. plant by 1978 "will further improve our competitiveness on the American market." After losing its role as the most successful car exporter to the U.S. market, Volkswagen decided to build a plant in Pennsylvania, where it is scheduled to roll off assembly lines during the first production year. VW says that sales in Brazil, Mexico and South Africa dropped because of weaker demand.

Toyo Kogyo Sees Sharp Profit Rise

Toyo Kogyo expects to report a 42-per-cent rise in pre-tax profit for the year ended Oct. 31, from 5.64 billion yen (about \$33 million) to 8.14 billion yen (about \$49 million). Sales are estimated to have risen 7.1 per cent to 630 billion yen from 588 billion. It attributes the increases mainly to a 9-per-cent rise in exports to 448,000 cars from 409,000 units the previous year. Vehicle production in the year rose an estimated 7 per cent to 789,000 units. The company declined to predict after-tax profits for the year.

BOC Eyes Boost in Airco Holding

BOC International says it is discussing the possibility of increasing its 24-per-cent stake in Airco. The number of any additional shares and the price at which BOC will offer to purchase is being discussed. BOC says it is unable at present to predict the outcome of the discussions.

Olivetti Sells Factory to SCM Unit

Olivetti is selling its factory in Glasgow to a subsidiary of SCM Corp. for an undisclosed amount of cash. SCM also acquires the right to manufacture and sell the single element portable typewriter made at the plant in Scotland and will supply Olivetti with typewriters made at the factory. The agreement contemplates an increase in total production of single element portable typewriters for distribution by the two companies. Olivetti says the agreement will contribute to a better allocation of its worldwide production facilities and will have no effect on its product development and market development programs. It will continue to operate its portable typewriter factories in Spain and Mexico and its office typewriter factories in Italy, the United States, Canada and Brazil.

Matsushita to Supply VTRs to GE

Matsushita Electric Industrial has signed a contract with General Electric to supply video home color tape recorders (VTRs) for sale in the United States from early next year. Matsushita declines to give contract details but says U.S. sales will be under the GE brand name. Matsushita has conducted similar contracts with RCA, Magnavox, GTE Consumer Electronics and Curtis Mathes, all in the United States.

Barter Agreements Ease Payments Burden

Eastern Europe Turning to Iran for Oil

By David A. Andelman

BELOGRADE, Nov. 21 (NYT).—Iran has begun to emerge as a potential major supplier of oil and gas to Eastern Europe.

A series of recent moves by Iran, coming in the wake of the oil supply freeze the Soviet Union has begun to impose on its Eastern bloc partners, has convinced many of them that Iran is their principal hope for future increases in their supplies of oil and gas.

The Soviet Union, which now supplies more than 80 per cent of Eastern Europe's oil, is unlikely to be supplanted as the area's biggest supplier any time soon, but oil experts and economists now believe that the impact in the area is clearly on the wane.

Iran, for a variety of reasons, is beginning to look particularly attractive to these countries and to figure increasingly in the future planning of oil and gas supply networks and arrangements for the next decade.

Over the last several months,

large new supply contracts have been signed by Iran and Yugoslavia. The Shah of Iran has visited Czechoslovakia and Poland with oil and gas supply and payment arrangements high on his agenda. Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Iran have held a series of bilateral meetings to discuss the operation and supply of the huge Adriatic pipeline, and Romania has held a series of meetings with Iran and some Middle Eastern countries, particularly Kuwait, on import strategy and its growing petrochemical industry.

Notably absent from all these sessions has been any public mention of the Soviet Union.

In June, at the 31st session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Warsaw, word was reportedly passed to the first ministers that a drastic slowdown in the rate of growth of oil supply to Eastern Europe would go into effect immediately.

Economists of the congressional Joint Economic Committee reported in August that this move apparently means not a total freeze but a drastic slowdown in the rate of expansion of deliveries of Soviet oil so that by 1980 such exports to Eastern Europe would continue to account for the same 13 per cent of Soviet production that they do today. These projections foresee a slow growth over the next four years in Soviet oil production, so that 1980 exports to Eastern Europe would be about 12-per-cent higher than they were at the start of this year.

Iran has become the most attractive of alternative energy sources for a variety of reasons. For years, it has been quietly trying to expand its oil and natural gas supply network for Eastern Europe. Within the next three years, when the first gas begins to flow through the huge Orenburg gas pipeline from the Soviet Union into Eastern Europe, Iran will be in a position to supply gas to the region.

U.S. energy officials worry that added East European oil demand will put upward pressure on prices as world oil supplies begin to tighten in the early 1980s. However, Exxon Corp., which earlier this year estimated that the Communists would continue to export about one million barrels a day until at least 1990, said today that it continues to endorse that estimate.

Soviets Buy More Grain

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—The Agriculture Department said today that private exporters reported new sales of 250,000 metric tons of wheat and 250,000 tons of corn to the Soviet Union. These figures bring the total Soviet grain purchases here this year to 1.6 million metric tons of wheat and 2.8 million metric tons of corn.

U.K. Wins Big Polish Order For 22 Ships

\$115-Million Contract Largest Ever Received

LONDON, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Poland today signed the biggest single order for merchant ships ever placed in Britain, for 24 vessels worth \$115 million.

Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley told a press conference before the signing ceremony the deal was "of vital importance" to the publicly-owned British shipbuilding industry. He said it would provide years of work, which was of special importance during a period of depression in the world shipping market.

The deal, which is for 22 bulk carrier cargo ships and two floating cranes, has been partly subsidized by the U.K. government under a \$28 million shipbuilding intervention fund. Mr. Varley, declined, however, to reveal the size of the subsidy.

Gerald Kaufman, a minister of state for industry, said the deal, which was first revealed last month by Prime Minister James Callaghan at the Labor party's annual conference, was part of a continuing improvement in the British shipbuilding industry since it was nationalized last July.

Some \$290 million in orders had been taken by the industry so far this year, he said, the best year for the industry since 1973. Mr. Varley said the agreement had been cleared by the EEC commission.

Losses Widen At ACEC in Half

CHARLEROI, Belgium, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi (ACEC) reported today a first-half loss of 74.3 million Belgian francs (about \$21 million), up from a loss of 32.4 million francs in the 1976 period.

Second-half results will again be better than the first and the company expects to make a profit for the full year, although lower than the 129.8-million-franc profit for all of 1976.

First-half turnover was 5.55 billion francs compared with 5.98 billion a year earlier and orders in hand are slightly higher than this time last year, the electrical and electronic equipment maker reports.

Mitsui Tosden Cuts Loss
TOKYO, Nov. 21 (AP-J).—Mitsui Tosden Chemical lost 4 billion yen (about \$16.5 million) in the half-year ended Sept. 30, down from the loss of 6.5 billion yen reported in the year-earlier period.

Sales were up 4 per cent at 152.8 billion yen from 147 billion. The company expects to report a loss for the full year of 4 billion yen on total sales of an estimated 318.2 billion yen.

EEC Group Proposes To Enlarge Aid Ceiling

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—EEC finance ministers agreed in principle today to double medium-term financial aid available to member states with balance-of-payments problems, EEC sources said.

The Commission will draw up a draft regulation on a Belgian proposal to raise the aid ceiling to 5.45 billion units of account (about \$6.54 billion) for a formal decision at next month's finance ministers meeting.

Under the new plans, more stringent economic conditions will be imposed on borrowing nations and the aid for up to five years will only be granted in separate tranches.

Dow Index Inches Up In Late, Listless Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly higher today, above the lows for the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 1.56 points at 3 p.m., ended up 35 point to 896.10.

Volume totaled 20.11 million shares compared with 23.93 million on Friday.

Analysts noted that prices began to recover following news that October durable goods orders jumped 5.4 per cent.

The industrial index was down about three points—its low for the session—when that news was reported. The index was ahead almost a point in early trading.

Brokers attributed the midday rise to some satisfaction among investors with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Israel. They said buying was also stimulated as it was Friday—by the report late last week of an upward revision in the real gross national product for the third quarter.

Analysts added that profit-taking accounted for some of the mid-session slide.

Cessna Aircraft was among the prominent movers, down 4 1/2 at 29 3/8. The company said the Federal Aviation Administration grounded the cause of a November crash is officially determined.

Viacom International dropped 2 1/2 to 19 3/8. The company said the stock's activity is a reaction to last week's strong gains on rumors of a takeover.

Clorox fell 5/8 to 14 3/8 on a company disclosure that West Germany's Henkel may increase to 20 per cent from the present 15 per cent its stake in Clorox.

American Motors headed the Big Board's most active list, up 1/8 at 4 1/4. Last week, the company said its operating loss narrowed in the fiscal fourth quarter.

Among other actives, Control Data rose 1/4 to 26 1/4 and General Motors fell 1/2 to 65 3/4. Carborundum, planning a merger with Kennecott Copper, rose 1/4 to 62 1/8.

Prices closed lower on the American Stock Exchange in active trading.

The Amex index fell 0.07 to 118.7.

Syntex led the actives, down

Gold Tumbles, Dollar Off on Mark and Franc

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP-J).—The price of gold tumbled almost \$4 an ounce today, closing at \$157.25 an ounce, its lowest price since Oct. 11.

"Nobody is ready to buy bullion," one gold dealer said. The apparent lessening of tension in the Middle East was one reason cited for the weaker gold price.

In the foreign exchange market, the dollar hit a new low against the deutsche mark, falling to 2.2870 DM, down from 2.2921 Friday, breaking its previous all-time low of 2.299 DM set Nov. 1.

The dollar also entered new low territory against the Swiss franc, slipping below the psychological 2.50-franc barrier. The dollar finished at 2.1974 francs, down from 2.2035 francs Friday and below its prior low of 2.2030 francs reached a week ago.

Dealers did not ascribe the dollar's decline Monday to any new developments. Instead, they said it was just part of an ongoing downward pressure reflecting poor U.S. trade prospects and worrying monetary considerations.

The pound, which had risen above \$1.83 in early trading closed at \$1.8178, down from \$1.8224 Friday. The Bank of England might have given it some support at \$1.8135, its interday bottom, some dealers suggested.

1-8 at 20 5/8 and Flying Diamond Oil rose 1 7/8 to 24 7/8. In Chicago, there was heavy selling of grain futures. Substantial hedge pressure was the dominant feature in the corn and soybean pits, as grain companies offset weekend purchases in cash markets by selling futures contracts. Soybean deliveries received an average of 14 cents. Corn futures lost 2 cents. The downturn affected wheat futures, which lost more than 4 cents a bushel in most contracts.

Orders Spurt 5.4% in Month

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP-J).—New factory orders for durable goods last month rose a strong seasonally-adjusted 5.4 per cent after a 1.3-per-cent rise the month before, the Commerce Department said today.

A spurt in orders for defense capital goods pushed up the October results.

New orders for capital goods rose a record 164.9 per cent due to a substantial increase in orders for aircraft parts and shipbuilding.

Total factory durable goods orders last month reached an adjusted \$62.26 billion, up from \$59.05 billion in September.

Orders for non-defense capital goods, a key indicator of future plant and equipment spending, increased a modest 1.1 per cent to a seasonally adjusted \$16.23 billion after spurring 10.3 per cent in September.

Shipments of durable goods in October rose 0.6 per cent to an adjusted \$53.95 billion after rising 0.9 per cent in September.

The backlog of orders rose 1.9 per cent to \$177.97 billion after rising 0.3 per cent in September.

U.S. Promises 'Tax Incentives'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP-J).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today the administration's forthcoming tax proposals "will contain incentives for capital formation, both for corporations and for individuals."

"We fully understand the important role that preferential tax rates for capital gains have played in encouraging capital formation, especially for venture capital and new businesses," he told a meeting of the Bond Club in New York.

"We will, of course, take this into account in designing reforms to reduce or eliminate unjustified tax preferences," he said.

Du Pont Ups Dividend

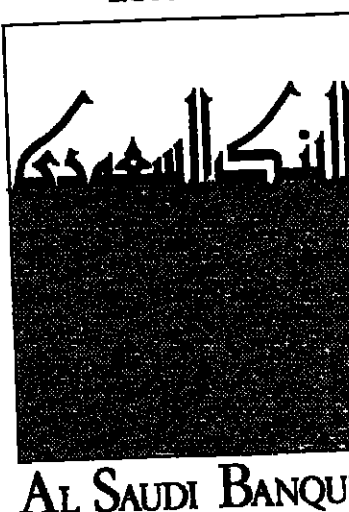
WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Du Pont directors today declared a year-end dividend of \$2 a share, payable Dec. 14 to holders of record Nov. 30. The payout includes the normal \$1.25 quarterly dividend, plus an extra 75 cents a share, bringing the total for the year to \$5.75 a share.

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Currency and economic reviews cover: World economy; deutsche mark; pound sterling; French franc; Swiss franc; Japanese yen; Sino-mark; Japanese relations; Italian lira; South African rand; Australian dollar; Venezuelan bolivar; Brazilian cruzeiro; Panamanian balboa; Chilean peso; Turkish lira; Czechoslovak koruna; and the GDR mark (Ostmark).

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								Chge														Chge															
— 1977 —		Stock		Sls.		3 m. Prev.				— 1977 —		Stock		Sls.		3 m. Prev.				— 1977 —		Stock		Sls.		3 m. Prev.				— 1977 —		Stock		Sls.		3 m. Prev.	
High	Low	Div'n	%	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div'n	%	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div'n	%	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div'n	%	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low

[illegible]

Iron 2 Pdry. Phila.	216.76	210.19
Steel scrap No. 1 bvy Pitt	50-51	64.85
Cold spec. 1b	35.55-56.00	
Copper elect. lb	.6745	.7055
The (strains) lb	6.1142	4.0592
Zinc & St L basis ib	20.00-21.37	
Lead T.C.T. or	4.760	4.385
Gold N.Y. oz	158.05	132.90

COMMODITY INDEXES

Moody's index base 100 Dec 31 1931:

November 21	943.60 f	921.60
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-Final
P - Preliminary
N - Nomina
C - Preliminary

FUTURES

SUGAR NO. 11 (30 tons)

Jan	Open	High	Low	Close
Jun	8.20	8.20	8.25	+4.85
Jul	8.20	8.20	8.25	+4.85
Sep	8.20	8.20	8.25	+4.85

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Dec	55.50	55.50	55.50	+5.28
Jan	55.50	55.50	55.50	+5.28
May	56.50	56.50	56.50	+5.28
Jul	57.50	57.50	57.50	+5.28
Sep	58.50	58.50	58.50	+5.28

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Mar	3.82	3.90	3.76	3.76
Apr	4.12	4.12	4.12	-1.00
May	4.12	4.12	4.12	-1.00
Nov	4.80	4.80	4.75	-4.83
Dec	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00

Sales: 1,760

ORANGE JUICE

Jan	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Feb	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Mar	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Apr	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
May	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Jun	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Jul	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Aug	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Sep	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Oct	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Nov	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Dec	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00

Sales: 600

SHELL EGGS (72,000 doz)

Dec	49.50	50.70	47.45	
Jan	46.10	46.80	44.00	
Feb	44.25	44.50	44.00	
Mar	42.75	43.00	42.50	
Apr	42.00	42.25	41.75	
May	42.00	42.25	41.75	
Jun	42.00	42.25	41.75	
Jul	42.00	42.25	41.75	
Aug	42.00	42.25	41.75	
Sep	42.00	42.25	41.75	
Oct	42.00	42.25	41.75	
Nov	42.00	42.25	41.75	
Dec	42.00	42.25	41.75	

Sales: 772; Jan 225

PORK BELLS (35,000 lbs)

Feb	51.00	52.15	51.20	
Mar	51.00	52.15	51.20	
Apr	51.00	52.15	51.20	
May	51.00	52.15	51.20	
Jun	51.00	52.15	51.20	
Jul	51.00	52.15	51.20	
Aug	51.00	52.15	51.20	
Sep	51.00	52.15	51.20	
Oct	51.00	52.15	51.20	
Nov	51.00	52.15	51.20	
Dec	51.00	52.15	51.20	

Sales: 600

N.Y. COTTON FIBER (50,000 lbs)

Dec	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
Jan	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
Feb	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
Mar	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
Apr	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
May	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
Jun	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
Jul	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
Aug	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
Sep	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
Oct	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
Nov	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15
Dec	17.50	18.00	17.50	+10.15

Sales: 1,760

GRANGE JUICE

Jan	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Feb	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Mar	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Apr	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
May	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00
Jun	134.75	134.75	134.75	+3.00

Market Summary				Not Available			
NYSE Stock Activities							
Nov. 21, 1977							
Sales	Class	Cls					
Am Motors	349,640	414					
Cent Data	2,014	204	+ 14				
Gen Motors	216,640	654	- 14				
Jeaneie Air	200,320	294	- 14				
Int'l Harv	125,640	194	- 14				
Dow Chl	177,400	274	- 14				
Eastman	125,640	194	- 14				
US Indus	157,720	734	+ 14				
Carborun	156,640	694	+ 14				
Colomat Pict	157,720	194	- 14				
Plastico	152,640	294	- 14				
East Kodak	157,720	194	- 14				
Am Home	147,640	294	- 14				
SearsR	142,640	394	- 14				
Viacom Int	132,640	194	- 14				
Today Prev.							
NYSE	NYSE	NYSE	NYSE				
Volume (in millions)	21.11	22.91					
Advanced	704	824					
Unchanged	488	444					
Total Issues	1077	1653					
New YH highs	65	15					
New YH lows	65	15					
Down Issues Averages							
London Metals Market							
(Figures in Sterling per metric ton)							
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)							
Nov. 21, 1977							
Today	Prev.	Today	Prev.				
Best Bid	Best Ask	Best Bid	Best Ask				
Copper wire bars:							
spot	659.50 - 651.50	659.50 - 657					
3 months	663 - 664.50	667.50 - 668.50					
Cathodes: spot	647.50 - 648.50	645.50 - 646.50					
3 months	655 - 656.50	657 - 657.50					
Tin: spot	4750 - 4780	4815 - 4825					
3 months	4750 - 4760	4765 - 4775					
Lead: spot	343 - 344	347 - 347.50					
3 months	343 - 344	347.25 - 348.25					
Zinc: spot	294.50 - 295	299 - 300					
3 months	299 - 299.50	301.50 - 301.50					
3 months	294.50 - 295	296.50 - 296.50					
3 months	267.50 - 267.50	268.50 - 268.50					
London Commodities							
(Figures in Sterling per metric ton)							

Open High Low Close			
30 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
50 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
100 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
150 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
200 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
250 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
300 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
350 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
400 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
450 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
500 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
550 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
600 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
650 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
700 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
750 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
800 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
850 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
900 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
950 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1000 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1050 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1100 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1150 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1200 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1250 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1300 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1350 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1400 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1450 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1500 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1550 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1600 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1650 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1700 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1750 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1800 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1850 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1900 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
1950 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2000 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2050 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2100 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2150 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2200 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2250 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2300 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2350 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2400 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2450 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2500 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2550 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2600 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2650 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2700 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2750 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2800 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2850 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2900 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
2950 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
3000 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
3050 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
3100 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
3150 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
3200 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
3250 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
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3950 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
4000 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
4050 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
4100 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
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4200 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10
4250 Ind	83.45	118.18	85.10

هكذا امر الأعمى

Harris Leads Steelers Over Cowboys; Rogers Upset Raiders, Stabler Hurt

Romps Yards

N. Wallace

Nov. 21 (NYT). — often in pro two good teams at makes the big game.

yesterday when Steelers defeated the Cowboys, 26-13, in a scheduled game.

acked the Dallas Cowboys Harris, the 179 yards one big play, a big play and a big play.

something," Laid interference was that punt," said Score

goes, so do the had been missing son, defeated four first nine games.

is broke for that in the first period went up.

ercepted a pass by in the third Pittsburgh was returned 48

and returned 48 Dallas three-yard pass into the end zone and the decision

cal.

Bobby Walden, 30-year-old punter showing some loss, got a lucky that put the Cowboys in the third

early in the third the Cowboys one 14-13. The Steelers

vice in that quarter, on Terry Bradshaw fourth covering 28

an after the Allen

was added drama to endings. The Cow-

at their first eight now lost two in a St. Louis Cardinals

as behind them in Division of the Nave-

Landry, who d that the second season is the most of

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are tied for first sion with Cleveland

beaten the Browns assumption here is e playoffs start next

ome team will be

imes, as reported by International:

2, Seahawks 10

Dan Pastorini passed is and the Houston

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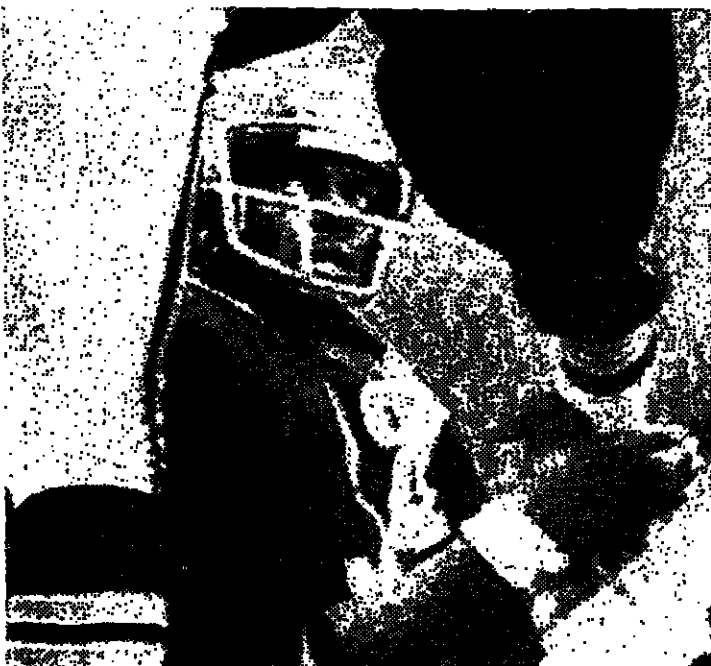
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ms 23, Oilers 10

Francisco, Lawrence n ran 43 yards for

ed to be the winning at the start of the

and Rafael Septien



Associated Press.

CONGRATULATIONS—Walter Payton of the Chicago Bears is congratulated by a teammate on the sidelines after he set a National Football League one-game record by rushing for 275 yards on 40 carries Sunday. The total broke O. J. Simpson's record, set last year, by 2 yards.

kicked three field goals in leading the Los Angeles Rams to a 29-10 victory over the San Francisco 49ers and a two-game lead in the NFC West.

The Rams opened a 10-0 lead by the half even though they had the ball for only nine minutes. A 26-yard runback by Cullen Bryant after a 31-yard punt by Tom Wil-

tum set up Septien's first field goal and a blocked punt by Pat Thomas paved the way to a touchdown.

On the second-half kickoff, Wendell Tyler took the ball and lateraled to Jim Joda, who ran it to the 49ers' 47. McOutcheon gained five yards and on the next play went off tackle and barely got into the end zone to make it 17-3.

Lions 16, Buccaneers 7

At Pontiac, Mich., Reggie Pinkney returned an intercepted pass 48 yards for a touchdown with 1:55 to play to seal the Detroit Lions' 16-7 victory and hand the Tampa Bay Buccaneers their 24th consecutive loss.

The Lions were nearly as inept as the Bucs offensively without regular quarterback Greg Landry at the controls. He sat out the game with a knee strain and was replaced first by Joe Reed and then by Gary Danielson.

Danielson replaced Reed just before the end of the first half with Tampa Bay leading, 7-0—the first time the Bucs scored first in a game this year. He marched the Lions 40 yards to a 47-yard field goal by Steve Mike-Meyer.

Cardinals 21, Eagles 16

At St. Louis, Jim Ottis scored two touchdowns—including the game winner with 38 seconds left to play—and Jim Hart passed 69 yards to Ottis for a third score as St. Louis scored 21 points in the second half for a 21-16 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles.

Hart, who had only 27 yards passing in the first half, finished with 13 completions in 27 attempts for 246 yards.

On the final touchdown march, Hart hit four passes for 52 yards, including a 12-yarder to Gray that put St. Louis on the Eagles' 13 with two minutes left. Ottis, who had 97 yards in 18 carries, ran a yard for his second score three plays later as St. Louis

led 21-16.

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Rookie Stars At Quarterback

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 21 (UPI). —

Rookie quarterback Cliff Olander, playing his first National Football League game, directed two late scoring drives to carry the San Diego Chargers to a 12-7 up-

set victory over the world champion Oakland Raiders here yesterday.

Both drives in the second half ended with field goals, one from 23 yards and the other from 46 yards, by Rolf Benirschke.

Olander, drafted out of New Mexico State primarily as a punter, was pressed into service against the Raiders after two

quarterbacks, James Harris and Bill Munson, suffered leg injuries last week against Denver.

The Raiders played the final three periods of the game without quarterback Ken Stabler, who went down late in the opening quarter with a knee injury. He was replaced by Mike Rae.

The victory was the Chargers' first over Oakland in San Diego and dropped the Raiders, 2-2, out of a first-place tie with Denver in the Western Division of the American Conference.

Stabler's injury in the first period was the latest in a series involving NFL quarterbacks. He left the game with 4 completions in 10 attempts for 40 yards. Rae completed 1 of 6 passes for 16 yards in the rest of the contest.

Olander had 5 completions in 13 attempts for 51 yards.

Another Rookie on Spot

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI). —No matter how many games a quarterback starts in the National Football League, he usually remembers his first. A Green Bay rookie, David Whitehurst, hopes tonight will be pleasant to recall in years to come.

"I just hope that when I come back to Green Bay Tuesday I'll still have some friends," said Whitehurst, who will start against the Washington Redskins with just one quarter of NFL experience.

The Green Bay coach, Bart Starr, is aware of the pressure on Whitehurst—an untidily packed stadium, national television, the Packers' pitiful rushing attack—but he says he is confident his eighth-round draft choice from Furman will respond.

"He just gobbles up coaching," Starr said. "He's a sharp young man and he's extremely thrilled with this opportunity. But he's going to be nervous. Anybody would."

Allen Impressed

The Redskins' coach, George Allen, whose 5-4 club can't afford another loss if it wants to stay in playoff contention, would love to rattle Whitehurst and embarrass the 2-7 Packers. But he says he is not sure it will happen.

"I'm impressed with his poise," Allen said. "We're just going to give good sound football, not take any wild gambles, and make them earn anything they get."

The Redskins are an opportunistic team," Whitehurst said. "I can't throw an interception or lose the ball on the snap. I just can't turn the ball over."

Washington's defense should get a lift from the return of linebacker Chris Hanburger, who has missed 1/3 of the Redskins' games with appendix and knee problems. Allen said he would decide whether to start Hanburger after pre-game warmups.

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Mike Torrez

Grammas Fired as Manager in Brewers' Reorganization

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21 (AP). —

The Milwaukee Brewers, after a weekend shake-up in which their general manager resigned and their manager and player development chief were fired, named Harry Dalton of the California Angels as general manager.

Dalton has been general manager of the Angels since 1971 and developed an American League baseball dynasty while in a comparable position with the Baltimore Orioles in the late 1960s and early 1970s. He is to take

over immediately, the Brewers said.

The club, in a hastily prepared statement, confirmed the firings of manager Alex Grammas and the director of player development, Al Widmar. The club also said Jim Baumer resigned as director of baseball operations, the club's description of the general manager's duties.

Grammas, a utility infielder in the late 1950s and early 1960s with St. Louis and Cincinnati, became manager of the Brewers for the 1976 season. The team then finished sixth in his division.

This year, despite high hopes, the Brewers again finished sixth, 33 games behind the New York Yankees, and ahead of only the expansion Toronto Blue Jays in the division.

Baumer, Grammas and Widmar were informed of the decision Friday.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

West

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

West

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Denver 125, New Jersey 118 (Tompson 32, Isel 18; King 22, E. Porter 21).

Phoenix 124, San Antonio 112 (Adams 22, Davis 22; Gervin 23, Olden 20).

Cleveland 115, Seattle 108 (Russell 20, Walker 20; Brown 21, Walker 18).

Chicago 102, Los Angeles 100 (Johnson 26, Johnson 25; Ford 14, Tatum 13).

Portland 118, Detroit 101 (Walton 34, Caldwell 24; Simpson 22, Douglas 21).

Green Bay at Washington.

Yankees' Torrez Expected to Sign \$2-Million Contract With Red Sox

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT). — Mike Torrez, the pitcher who won two games for the New York Yankees in the World Series, has reached basic agreement on a seven-year contract with the Boston Red Sox, it was learned yesterday.

Gary Walker, Torrez's agent, declined to disclose details of the agreement but confirmed that Torrez was on the verge of signing with the Red Sox.

"Certain details remain to be worked out," Walker said when reached in Arizona, "but I would be very surprised if we couldn't work them out. I would expect to have them worked out by tomorrow or Tuesday."

If that happens, the 31-year-old Torrez will join one of the Yankees' fiercest rivals in the American League's Eastern Division. The Red Sox, in need of good pitchers, had to get Torrez earlier this year from Oakland.

Torrez, who played the 1977 season with a one-year contract for \$100,000, chose free agency after rejecting a Yankees offer of \$1.5 million. The Yankees apparently have not moved from that level. The Red Sox, on the other hand, are believed to have offered more than \$2 million for the seven years.

Some baseball people felt Boston's ownership dilemma might preclude the Red Sox from committing themselves to such an expensive deal. Their selection of

rights to only eight players in the free-agent draft seemed to support that view.

However, the Red Sox desperately need pitching help and decided the quickest way to get it was to sign Torrez.

This season, Bill Campbell, a 61-million free-agent relief pitcher, was Boston's leading winner with 13 victories. The team's four busiest starters won 44 games.

Torrez was 17-13 with a 3.88 earned-run average pitching for New York and Oakland. In nearly a decade in the major leagues, he has won 30 games once, with Baltimore in 1975.

The departure of Torrez would force the Yankees to find another starter somewhere, in which case they probably would intensify their efforts to sign Ross Grimsley, a 27-year-old free agent who won 14 games for Baltimore this year.

"The Yankees have indicated they're very high on him," Jerry Kapstein, Grimsley's agent, said yesterday.

Torrez's agreement with the Red Sox will leave Lymann Boston, Oscar Gamble and Rich Gossage as the most attractive free agents still available.

Davis Cup Match In South Africa Imperiled Anew

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 21 (Reuters). —The prospects of a Davis Cup match between Colombia and South Africa receded today with an announcement that the three Colombian players could not take part in the South African Open tennis championship.

The Colombian Tennis Federation president, Alfonso Rosa, had made it a condition that all three could participate in the open, which begins here Saturday.

The South African Open director, Owen Williams, said Eddie Dibbs—ranked eighth in the world—landed another, unnamed top player would fill the two "wild card" places.

"We have already accepted a full list of players," Williams said. "Up to today the two wild card berths were the only ones still vacant. But with Dibbs and the probable other player there is simply no place for the Colombians."

He added that he planned to telephone Rosa in Bogota to break the news tomorrow.

"Frankly, I do not know what his reaction will be," Williams said.

The tentative dates for the Davis Cup match in South Africa are Dec. 14, 15 and 17. The match was due to be played in Colombia but the government said it would refuse visas to South African players to protest apartheid.

Moscow Dynamo Wins

TBILISI, Soviet Union, Nov. 21 (Reuters). —Moscow Dynamo, the Soviet Union soccer club-holders, beat league champions Kiev Dynamo, 1-0, here yesterday to win the first Soviet "cup of the season."

He served six aces in the second set, including three in the 13-point tiebreaker, which he won 12-10.

Tanner, who cranked out five more aces in the third set and broke Connors' serve twice, using a strong backhand to fire cross-court shots past his out-of-position opponent.

Tanner seemed to tire in the last two sets, however, and had trouble again getting his first serves in, giving Connors more shots at the second serves.

Connors won the fifth and deciding set on another tiebreaker, 10-8, when he slugged a hard serve that Tanner reached for but couldn't return.

Special rules instituted to speed play in the tournament sent sets into a tiebreaker at a 5-5 score instead of the usual 6-6.

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Red Wings Make First NHL Trade With WHA

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT). — "Anything can be worked out," said Ted Lindsay, the hold new general manager of the Detroit Red Wings, who last week negotiated the first player trade between the National Hockey League and the World Hockey Association.

The leagues had sometimes agreed on cash payments in return for a player's contract but had never negotiated a straight player deal.

Lindsay sent Steve Durano and Dave Hanson, two minor league players, to Birmingham of the WHA for Tim Sheehy and Vladimir Nedomansky, a pair of high-priced forwards.

The owner on the other side of the deal was John Bassett, a maverick who was suspended for six months by the WHA last week for signing Ken Linseman, an under-aged center, against association rules.

Defected to Canada

No conflicts of draft claims were involved in the trade between the leagues, as Detroit had once drafted Sheehy and no NHL team had the right to Nedomansky, the former Czechoslovak national team star who defected to Canada.

"I needed strength down the middle, and I think I got one of the better ones in the league," said Lindsay of the 33-year-old Nedomansky. "He's in the shape of an American 27-year-old athlete."

Bassett made the change to shake up his squad and for the extra cash Lindsay included in the deal. Birmingham is in last place in the WHA's single eight-team league.

Durano, who holds the NHL

Art Buchwald

For Crying Out Loud

WASHINGTON—Washington is used to heads of state visiting this capital but the recent visit by the Shah of Iran was different in many respects.

It was the first time in anyone's memory that another country's ruler and the President of the United States cried at the same time.



Buchwald

It wasn't their intention to cry. According to high government sources, both men were looking forward to seeing each other. But unfortunately the ceremonies held on the White House lawn were marred by anti-Shah demonstrators who tried to charge the White House. Tears were thrown but rather than hitting the demonstrators, an unfriendly wind blew it toward the White House and the gas settled on the host President, the guest of honor and everyone else applauding in the Rose Garden.

This was what is known in journalistic circles as a "photo-graphic opportunity" and White House photographers, with visions of a Pulitzer Prize picture in their hands, started to snap away.

The next day almost every newspaper in the country carried a picture on its front page of the President and the Shah crying together.

The day after that, reporters had a contest to see who could come up with the best caption for the photograph.

One entry had Jimmy Carter saying, "Let it all hang out, your highness. Then you'll feel better when we talk."

In another the Shah said, "I

just got the sign printer's bill for my pro-Shah demonstrators."

Another one had Jimmy Carter saying, "Forgive me, your highness. I specifically gave orders that you were to get the 21-gun salute, and the demonstrators were to get 21 canisters of tear gas. Apparently my orders got mixed up."

Other entries included: "The Shah saying, 'And then who did Nixon say to David Frost?'"

Jimmy Carter saying, "I'm sorry, but we don't serve hard liquor in the White House."

The Shah: "But if I can't buy the White House, what can I buy in Washington?"

The President: "Perhaps, your highness, you're allergic to roses."

The Shah: "You mean if I don't eat my grits I won't get any dessert?"

President Carter: "Amy, how many times have I told you not to shoot your water pistol when you're in the tree house?"

The Shah: "All right, if you won't give me any F-16 fighter planes, I'm going home."

The President: "But if you raise the price of oil to \$16 a barrel I'll have to revise my entire energy plan."

A reporter handed in this suggestion: The caption had the Shah saying, "Don't tell me any more about Bert Lance. I can't stand it."

Another entry suggested Jimmy Carter saying, "And so Billy said, 'Ah don't want no more to do with the peanut business.' So now we have to put the Plains pluck up for sale."

Still another had the Shah saying, "You mean Dick Helms can't come to my dinner?"

President Carter thinking to himself: "Thank God this happened after the election. After what the press did to Sen. Muskie in New Hampshire I would never have won the nomination."

The Shah to himself: "If he thinks this is funny, wait until he comes to Iran."

President Carter to himself: "The worst part of this is now every head of state who visits the White House is going to demand to be gassed."

MARY BLUME

The British are a brave people, Mr. Mikes says; they can face anything except reality... He is most horrified by the thought of Britain ceasing to be an island.

A Nation of Dog Lovers Goes to Them

LONDON (UPI)—Major crises apart, there would seem to be cracks in the world. A columnist in the New Statesman says he has no intention of buying British ("We would all of us now think twice about buying a Leyland car, or indeed a British car of any sort"). Dog World magazine reports that workers in a mables lab are on strike, and on the BBC a gentleman gave a new twist to Keats by claiming, "A thing of beauty is a boy forever."

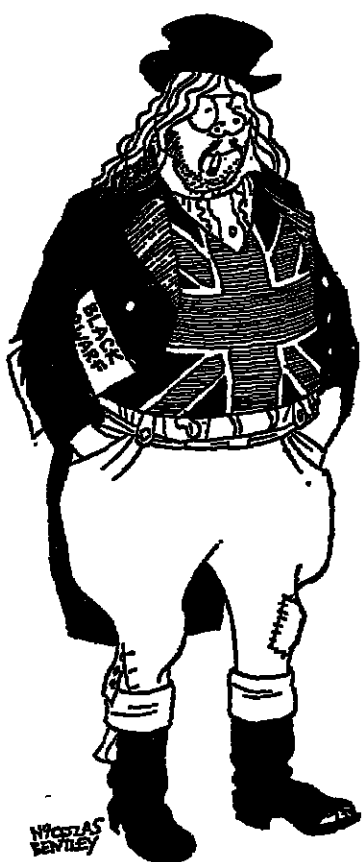
Foreign pundits who have been talking for a long time about the decay of Britain apparently do not realize how far it has gone. And so one, according to the author George Mikes, enjoys it quite as much as the British.

"The British—as the whole world, particularly the British themselves, keep saying—are the most fair-minded people in the world," Mr. Mikes writes in "How to Be Decadent," published by Andre Deutsch and illustrated by Nicholas Bentley. "After the Second World War they declared: 'Let's be fair. We have been Top Nation for centuries. Now we must give others a chance. Let's decline.'"

Decline turned out to be quite easy because, Mr. Mikes says, "This is not a Nation of Vulgar Winners; this is the Nation of Good Losers." In fact, it is disappointing to foreign journalists to find so little angst about: "They arrive here to find no pain, no despair. With their logical minds they know they ought to find logic; but they don't. When they discuss the matter with the British they expect some defense of this lackadaisical attitude, or excuses for certain failures. But what the British say is this: 'Yes, I quite agree, aren't we in an awful mess? Oh, we are hopeless,' they say, and order another double whisky."

Impossible to Tell

Still, the British must be a bit worried. They are, says Mr. Mikes, a Hungarian who has lived in England for many years, "but it is impossible for the naked eye to tell their panic from their ecstasy."



By Illustrator Nicholas Bentley.

You can be as rude as you wish about the English, they positively like it, Mr. Mikes says. He did, however, once cause a storm by observing that Continental people have sex lives; the English have hot-water bottles. Even in decadence, England, he says, "may be a cupulating country but it is not an erotic country." Still, he admits that the hot-water-bottle

line no longer applies: "The English now have electric blankets."

In his 30 years in England, Mr. Mikes notes that he has become more English and that the English have become less. Still, the natives are unchanging in some ways, particularly in their attitude to foreigners.

"The world still consists of two clearly defined groups: the English and the foreigners. One group consists of less than 50 million people; the other of 3,000 million. The latter group does not really count."

Class still exists, though not of course for foreigners. "Aliens have a tremendous advantage here: They may be beyond the pale, but they are beyond class, too." The class system has, in fact, changed slightly, Mr. Mikes says: "Britain has a working class which does not work; a ruling class which does not rule; and a middle class which is not in the middle but is sliding fast to the bottom."

No Longer an Isle

The British are a brave people, Mr. Mikes says; they can face anything except reality. At any rate, he is clearly more moved than they are by what is going on. He is most horrified by the thought of Britain ceasing to be an island.

"The English," he writes, "has come with invasion by the decimal point, by kilos, grams and millimeters, by a logical, easy system of measurement. This is our final humiliation."

"I hate being a prophet of doom but I must speak up. When the furore, the chain, the rod, pole or perch, the peck, the bushel and the gill are gone, Britain as an island will have disappeared and the country will have become a suburb of Brussels."

Why would he have thought that decadence so ripe would lead to a punishment so dreary? Whatever happens, Mr. Mikes expects Britain to take it calmly. "The country is going to the dogs. But this has always been a country of dog lovers. So why worry?"

PEOPLE: 'Hustler' Publisher

Turning to Religio

Hustler magazine publisher Larry Flynt said in San Antonio, Texas, that he has seen the light and will turn his girls magazine away from nudity and sex and toward religion. And it's all due to President Carter's sister, Ruth Stapleton, the faith healer. Mrs. Stapleton said that Flynt's first admission that he "accepted Christ" came in a telephone call Friday night. Flynt was in San Antonio to testify before a state legislative committee on child pornography. During an interview at the San Antonio airport, Flynt said that he planned to change the magazine and incorporate religious articles. "We do deal with sex, it's promoting a healthy attitude toward sex rather than a perverted one... We've got to remember 'Hustler' isn't a cause, only a symptom. The readers—15 million of them—are reflective of the problems of society and most of them really need help."



TART REACTION

Lanoux, a member of the Goncourt jury, a winner of the literary prize for Paris eatery and in the face from who did not like it. Honored was Didic for his novel "John

hold. After a quick at dog, to warmer quar Lillian and her fellow zoomed toward Atlanta.

Attorney General G said Friday in Washi despite an illness, Fed Frank Johnson, Preside nominee for director of

plans to be here in Johnson's confirmation was delayed after he surgery for an aneurysm developed a hernia. Bell, although Johnson's "pr not entirely receded," is are he will be in Washi ter the first of the yes Senate hearings. Johns Montgomery, Ala.

President and Mrs. spec 90 minutes Wedn noon at a violin recital their daughter, Amy, 10 off her progress on the ment. It was her performance and it church in Washington.

—SAMUEL JU.

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MESSAGES NOV. 21, 1977
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BIRMINGHAM: 217-2277
CHICAGO: 217-2277
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Tel: 672-4457. Fax: 672-4457.

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